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The Bombay Chronicle

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WEEKLY

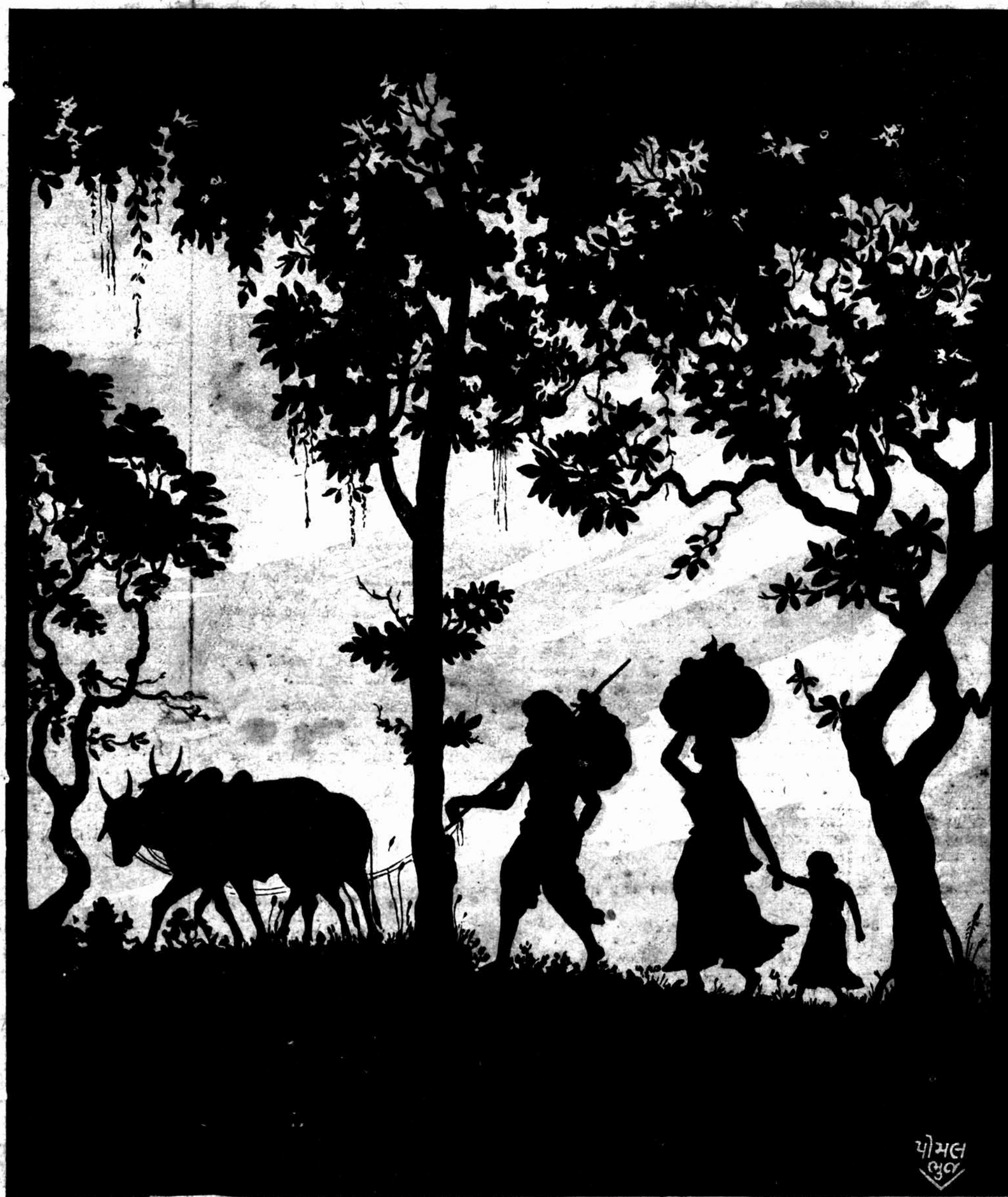
Editor:
SYED ABDULLA BRELVI

VOL. VI NO. 8

BOMBAY: SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1947

PRICE FOUR ANNAS

On The March



—Artist: L. M. Pomal.

Reginald Sorensen, M. P. On

INDIA'S LIVING SPACE

(See Page 3)

A shortish man with hair cropped close to his head, and a huge pair of spectacles precariously holding on to his nose... would you take him for a revolutionary? But there it was, he 'was' a notorious revolutionary, for he practised what he preached, and preached what he honestly felt.

He hastily gulped down the cup of tea placed before him by the waiter who wore a greasy loin cloth and a sort of compromise between a shirt and an undershirt. A soiled piece of cloth was held uncertainly on his left shoulder, which he used alternately to wipe the cups and saucers and his sweating oily face. His round head was shaved to a shining copper tint, a lace square cap with sundry spots of grease in it covered most of his head.

The stoves radiated their heat on to the scorching pavement and the interior of the teashop was hotter than a "hamam." The new recruit from the country with his khaki uniform, crumpled and soiled, opened his tin 'beedi's' case and with ostentation began to smoke. The acrid odour of the tobacco mixed with that of the tea. Sonorous orders were banded about from waiter to cook; the clang of the ladles on the cooking irons filled the ear. The aged Muslim undid all the buttons of his huge cotton coat and breathed into his breast. He clutched an ornately embroidered scarlet handkerchief in his hand. The silver and iron rings with huge cheap stones elaborately set in them gleamed as his busy hand passed from his shaven head to his bared bosom. He was furiously mopping his head till the handkerchief dripped. Still large drops of perspiration reappeared on his head.

The clink of the broken stained cups alternated with the amount of the bill echoed from waiter to cashier who was engaged in driving away the flies that clustered all over his dirty table of three and a half legs, with his left hand.

The rioter called for another cup of tea and listened to the brisk conversation.

'Did you hear, a Government official was stabbed at the Phoenix fountain? I saw it with these eyes.'

'Oh how he bled! I never saw so much blood in all my life except... it is an unpleasant story.'

'Let us have it! Let us have it!'

'Karim owed half a year's interest to Lakshmichand. You know what a stickler for prompt payment Lakshmichand is. If you don't pay him the interest in time, it is "Karim, send a pair of gourds home, let us have a bunch of your nice bananas," or this or that. Karim believes that he has paid principal and interest three times over and that he is cheated. And what does he do with all his yams gone, his bananas gone? He arms himself with his huge knife, (all of you have seen it), and goes to Lakshmichand's house. And he sees Lakshmichand lying at well-fed ease on his plush easy chair. Hack! Swish! goes the knife. They say that Lakshmichand didn't even groan. He was swimming in his blood....'

'The country's leaders clapped in jail and the recruit, arrogant, presumptuous goes to fight for the oppressors' said the impoverished student eyeing the Sapper and Miner in cold disgust.

You forget that he cannot get enough to keep body and soul together if he were to stay at home. Economic necessity! inexorable laws!—says his comrade, a spectacled scarecrow.

'Why all this crowd and stone-throwing? If the leaders are in jail, they are in jail. You don't know the English!—says another.

'There is a powerful organisation behind all this. They say that all this arson and looting took place because some madman of a rioter who thinks that he is Garibaldi plus Lenin, has been making incendiary speeches.'

The recruit ordered a mutton pilav. The rioter abruptly rose from his seat and joined the students. 'It is all very well with economic necessity and all that. There won't be such problems left unsolved if we turn the English out, or burn them out.'

'You mean burning post offices out? What do you find wrong in that? The post office, the banks, railroads are all symbols of their stranglehold on us. By destroying them for the present you may cause our people some inconvenience, you may even kill some of them. But don't you ever believe that freedom can be won except by sacrifice of blood, of life.'

The aged Mussalman stopped mopping his head and read the spidery characters in his paper.

'And do you know what Karim did?' The startled flies flew off the 'masala' smelling table as the listening heads crowded towards the speaker.

'With his dripping knife he goes to the Police Station and gives himself up. "And now I can face the worst. I

By R. Venkateswaran

"The blood ascended in scalding turmoil to his head, his nerves were jangling and his ears were pricking for the devastating explosion. He got the shock of his life when instead of the thunder of the detonating explosive, he heard a multitudinous shriek, a highpitched wail of human beings in travail, sharp and clear of the clanking crash of metal skipping from metal. Something snapped inside him and he was unconscious"

left the swine bleeding", says he.

The cashier tried to catch a fly as it flew off his nose, did not succeed, spat into the dirty tin can marked 'Corned Beef' and did not wipe his mouth.

'Three annas nine ples' sang the waiter, his voice blending with the clang of ladle on cooking iron.

A customer dropped out: a searing, broiling wind came swishing in carrying the dust of the road and the smell of the drain.

'And rice is selling at two measures.'

The rioter left the table and went out.

The afternoon was sultry, the roads looked bare and uncomfortable, their languid lengths monotonous, as no vehicle of any description were to be seen. For the riot was on a few streets off. Such picketings! such shoutings of slogans in delirious frenzy! brown bodies soaking in sweat fitting everywhere! No glass panel was left whole, all offices and buildings were closed. Only the smaller eatshops were open. The roads were filled with granite blocks, sharp, small, deadly like a huge collection of neolithic arrowheads.

An amorphous crew was collecting round the post office. Shouts rent the air; the slogans wildly shouted were

perform far greater exploits than this. Listen! The railway is the enemy's lifeline. We have no dynamite to blow up a bridge, but remember the fishplates. Meet me at mile 175 from town the day after tomorrow. The track runs through a lonely place; there are trees and trees, but nothing else there. I am going to get information in the usual way. Do not fail me, or by God... Be careful though, and disperse quietly.'

The scarecrow student was already there, anxiously peering at his watch in the light of a clattering match, waiting at a safe distance for the rioter and his friends. It was dead dark, and the hour closing in on midnight, when they were busying themselves with the fishplates of the track. It was a sultry night too, and they were hard put to it to remove the plates without making any noise. They had removed some of the obstinate screws and the track looked pretty wobbly already. They were in feverish haste, however, because they were afraid of being discovered by people, by conscientious people who would insist on seeing them clapped up in jail.

'Whew!' the rioter breathed in relief, wiping the perspiration off his face with a grimy hand. 'We have

Inquilab Zindabad!

all mixed up as the scurrying feet converged on the post office. Inquilab!! shouts a section. Down! Down! comes the answering cry imperialism! with the stress on the p. Zindabad!

The telegraph clerk like a frightened rat in a hole scurries round his room, the post master, a wizened old man in a pigtail, raises feeble hands in protest. The money order clerk, a pretty lady, coolly powders her nose and walks out, proud disgusted. The mob enters. Piles and piles of journal books, receipt books, postcards, tables chairs are collected; bottles of kerosene, rationed unobtainable, arrive as if by magic.

Fire! The greedy golden tongues of fire lap up the air in relish. Rafters and beams fall with a crash. Shots are heard as a handful of bull-necked freckled, speckled English soldiers arrive and begin to behave in a masterful fashion. The machine-guns sneeze out their rounds, but not a single person was to be seen anywhere near the place, the instant the guns were raised. Our rioter was the most active person there. He directed the smashers and the burners, he shouted the wildest slogans. He talked of blood and victory, sacrifice and noble death.... The 'Tommies' left the place as all the brown rioting rabbits had slid down unseen holes. The instant they were round the corner a wild volley of stones chattered against their cars, their foreheads. The machine-guns spat in anger. But the bullets found no billets.

The soldiers left the place accomplishing nothing. The rioter called to his side his bosom friends exultant and jubilant. 'Organize yourselves sufficiently' he said, 'and then we can

done this all right. Now, onwards to our retreat. Come on, the munition train will cross the place at two in the morning. I have seen the secret time-tables. We must be watching to see if it goes all right. Of course, there is the risk of being caught if found anywhere near here.... Ah, that reminds me. You must all go away.... yes, that would be better.

They went back to their observation point when the student was striking his umpteenth match. 'Steady there!' hissed the rioter, 'no showing of any beastly light here.' Do you want us all to be hanged?'

'I only wanted to know the time' said the student weakly.

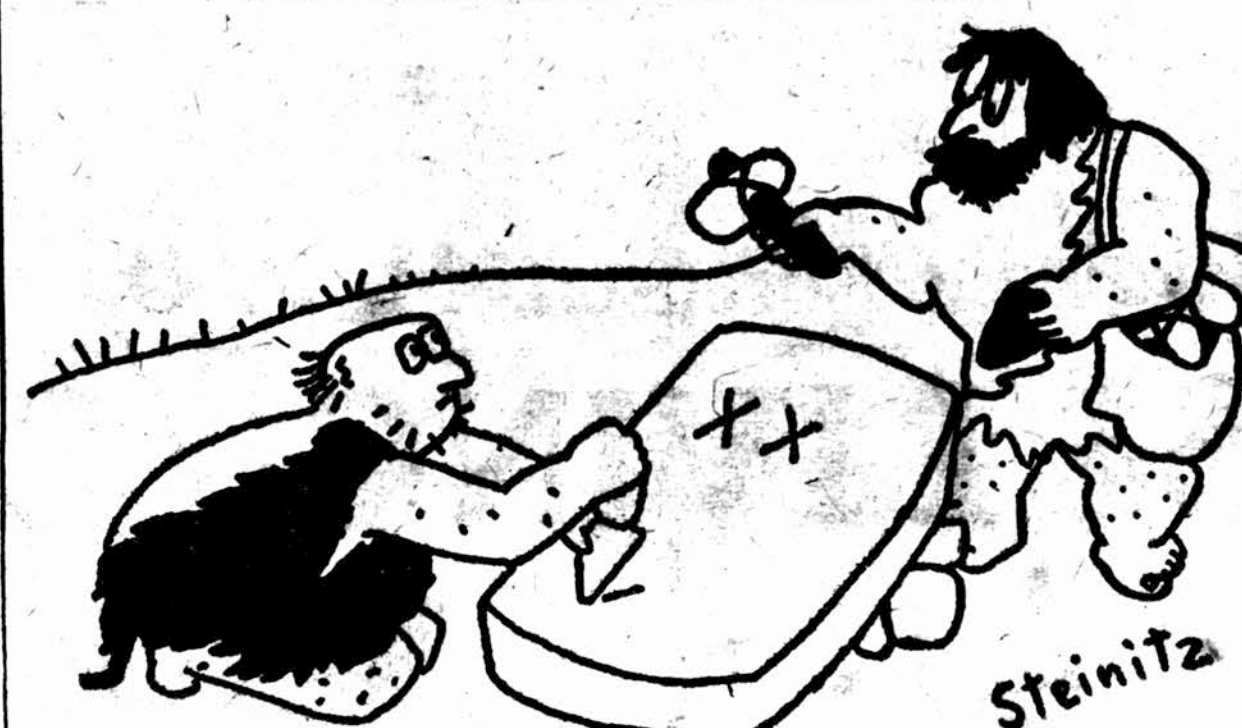
'Can't you get that from the stars with all your fine professors of astronomy?'

The rioter then asked them once more to leave him alone there to watch. It was unnecessary for all of them to be there. In fact, it was dangerous. He asked them not to waste their time but to go away, back to town where they were sure to be useful. Ten miles from here, if you cut across the shrubs, you can reach the main road to town. Walk along the road a short distance and separate yourselves. You know how to take yourselves home. I will be seeing you.'

The student protested that that was unfair. For his part, he would remain.... The rioter was angry, he would not hear of such a thing. He had to make himself hoarse in trying to convince them that his plan was the best. He was relieved when they all went away.

Stars and a lonely night. No noise but of the wind sighing through the

PREHISTORIC SALESTALK!



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on 21 April, 2017

leaves.... Impatience was making his heart beat faster. He tried to forget his anxiety by thinking of his previous achievements, by thinking of new ones—

No; what matters if I live or die? Unremembered, why not? The little bit I can do for the country. Why should I be remembered for it? Yes, blood, rich warm human blood must mix with this soil so that it may see the germinal of the new generation. A generation free from humiliating shackles, a generation that can breathe the pure air of liberty. I remember. I wish I couldn't remember. Ships, ports, trade-licences. Intimidation, chicanery, forgery, confidence-trick. Plassey, Buxar, Seringapatam. Railways, rifles. Lucknow, Cawnpore. Ah that was the time to be alive. Brave Tantia Toppi, a general after my own heart. Braver still, thou queen among women, Rani of Jhansi. Dacca's muslin weavers, smoky Manchester. Jaliahwalabagh 1921, 1931, non-violence.

His shortsighted when he thought of non-violence. A thin flame of hatred struck at his heart, mounted, and spread over his whole being, a conflagration. His blood coursed faster and hotter through his veins. He feared he was going mad with fury. He tried to cool himself, he tried to forget. He closed his eyes, but visions of the endless, the splendid, the patriotic destruction, his hands, his brains would work rose in his mind. Visions of millions of his countrymen rising with one mind, one aim; a dusky magnificent horde that would crush the chains of slavery to powder, that would arise refreshed and enlivened after a purificatory bath of blood, facing its destiny with calm and courage, acted like a soothing unguent on his mind.

The zero hour was fast approaching and he found every one of his senses alert. He was surprised at the unprecedented acuity of his hearing, his whole body was like a tautened wire waiting for the rhythm of the turning wheels on the track of steel. Ah, what was that?... He placed his ears close, close to the ground; could he not hear a distant rumbling approaching? A monster with a load of death in it, a monster that would be hoist with its own petard....

The blood ascended in scalding turmoil to his head, his body was vibrating with excitement, his nerves were jangling and his ears were pricking up for the devastating explosion. He got the shock of his life when instead of the thunder of the detonating explosive, he heard a multitudinous shriek, a highpitched wail of human beings in travail, sharp and clear of the clanking crash of metal skipping from metal. Something snapped inside him and he was unconscious.

When he came to, when the lethargic senses came back to him unwilling, he realised that his scheme had gone awry. Instead of the munition train he had wanted to be blown up, he had derailed a mail train, carrying an innocent cargo of his countrymen.

(Continued on Page 23)

General Knowledge Quiz

- Which is the busiest Court house in the world?—
(a) The Privy Council; (b) The Old Bailey; (c) The Supreme Court of the U. S.
- Who wrote "Cato"?
(a) Socrates; (b) Addison; (c) T. S. Eliot.
- If a mass of iron weighs 1,000 pounds at the Equator, what will it weigh at the North Pole?
(a) 1,000 pounds; (b) 1,150; pounds (c) 1,005 pounds.
- Which sees more clearly in total darkness—an owl or a bat?
(a) Owl; (b) Bat; (c) Neither.
- A remarkable characteristic of iodine is its power to stop—
(a) Blood circulation; (b) X-rays; (c) Power of hearing.
- A cord of Nylon half an inch in diameter will lift—
(a) Three tons; (b) Five tons; (c) Ten tons.
- One famous writer composes his writings in Pitman's shorthand and then has them transcribed by his secretary on to the typewriter. Can you name him?
(a) Bernard Shaw; (b) C. S. Forester; (c) Dr. A. J. Cronin.

ANSWERS

- (b); 2 (b); 3 (c); 4 (c); 5 (b); 6 (a); 7 (a).

Barren Study Of Indian Economics

By "Academicus"

A previous study described the failure of economic research in our Universities and the corruption of academic life which is associated with it.

These facts do not by themselves suffice to explain our general failure to contribute anything to this branch of human knowledge. If our University Departments did not offer favourable soil, Economics could have grown and flourished in the world outside. As a people, we are rather apt to take pride in our aptitude for abstract thought; and few branches of human knowledge offer such a large range and scope for abstraction as Pure Economics. Yet, the fact remains indisputable that after all this noise and bustle of more than three decades, our contribution to the analytical apparatus of Economics is nearer zero than any tangible quantity.

This is passing strange. It is true that many of our articles of economic faith have been largely reflex reactions to economic policies forced on this country by a suspected foreign Government. Yet, there is no reason why this economic faith should not have advanced beyond the stage of mere reflex reactions. Every Indian is born with Protection in his mouth. Ranade did indeed seek to give the Indian faith in Protection a rationale in the historical evolution of economic life. But he found no Edgeworth, Graham or Ohlin to succeed him with a theoretical analysis of the foundations of foreign trade or the special cases of the distribution of its alleged advantages.

No Successor To Ranade

The comprehensive and penetrating talent of Ranade lighted exactly on

the imperfect competitions of Indian economy as its main distinguishing mark. But his instinctive insight inspired no thinker in the succeeding generation to recast the problems of value on the basis of imperfect competition along lines such as Mrs. Robinson followed with such fruitful results. Till recently, the monetary aspirations of this country were epitomised in the magic phrase—the gold standard; this spiritual country almost worshipped the golden calf under the guidance of its leaders of economic thought. Yet, the wide fluctuations in interest rates created no Wicksell to speculate on money rates and natural rates; nor did the great seasonal absorptions and releases of cash give the cue to an Indian Keynes to probe into liquidity preference schedules.

The extravagant military and civil expenditure of the British Government was the nightmare of Gokhale and the platform theme of the pigny economists who swore by that great patriot. But to the theory of taxation and finance, we stoutly declined to add a world beyond the gospel according to Cohen and Bastable. Gears of increasing ruralisation with interludes of famine provoked no comprehensive theory of agricultural economy and the wail of over-population caused no ventures into a region so attractive to the Indian mind viz statistical technique. It was proper and inevitable that Indian economists should share in the patriotic resistance to foreign exploitation. But patriotism need not

inhibit the analytical activities of the scholar and the philosopher.

Foreign Imposters

It is well to recognise that Economics is not indigenous to the soil; it is an exotic. For causes already recorded Indian pilgrimages to foreign centres of learning have brought to this country little knowledge and less academic integrity. In the earlier phases, the most important chairs of Economics were occupied by Britishers. But as a rule, these Britishers were gross and palpable imposters bespeaking the political subjection of this country rather than representative torchbearers of British knowledge and culture. One of them found his way to the headship of the institution which till recently was alone in specialising in Economics in this country.

This profound scholar never uttered a word which was not to be found in the elementary treatises of Gide! Another empire crusader whose obsession for academic fame almost approached insanity never once betrayed the slightest capacity to present the elementary ideas of his subject in an intelligent manner. This was in a way quite unavoidable. No man of any intrinsic merit could have ever agreed to migrate from a British University into a strange environment devoid of mental and social stimulus. If any had agreed, the contemporary

The author, whose last article on the pretensions of Indian economists created a furore in academic circles returns to the charge again. He writes:—

"As a people, we are rather apt to take pride in our aptitude for abstract thought. Yet the fact remains indisputable that after all this noise and bustle of more than three decades, our contribution to the analytical apparatus of Economics is nearer zero than any tangible quantity"

environment of Indian universities could not have failed to prove the very destruction of their souls.

Oral Traditions

Since the mountain declined to come to Mahammad and Mahammad who went to the mountain could discover nothing more than the proverbial mouse the burden had to fall largely on the indigenously trained teacher. Here lay the grave danger of acting even for the teaching of teachers on the maxim that in modern times the library is a substitute for the university. Partly because it is a growing apparatus of thought and partly because of con-

(Continued on Page 6)

As this Department can now claim to be a well-recognised feature of this journal, we have decided to skip—at least occasionally—our introductory remarks.

We therefore present straightaway this week's selection of our Readers' Letters:

★

Students And Politics

"Our Editor took the liberty to announce that 'the average Indian reader is in shy and modest. He rarely asserts himself.' He knew about what he was talking about.

It is not my concern to criticise what an Editor does with his journal, but the most important fact is that he should see to the tastes of his readers. This is a good opportunity to talk 'between ourselves.' I express my gratitude to our Editor for giving us a fair chance on this subject.

I am a regular reader of the 'Bombay Chronicle Weekly.' It has kept up its reputation by giving its readers what they wanted.

To start with, the front cover page does not look good with a photograph or an art sketch. Since the front page is the most important one in a magazine it would look far better if an editorial was inserted. Does not our Editor agree with this?

The second page with the usual short story is good. The third page which covers the topical articles is another important one. We often get articles on the topical subjects written by well-known writers. We are not much concerned with the individual view of each and every journalist who can write a few lines of good English. Your readers would be much pleased to read articles, contributed by famous journalists. The third page as it is at present needs no modification.

The sports page is quite essential, since it serves as a recreation to the reader. The art critic Sri D. G. Vyas can appear weekly instead of fortnightly. We must appreciate our culture. By encouraging the 'Arts' we are actually doing a good service to the nation.

On the 30th of September, 1946 the Women's Page completed its first anniversary. The credit goes to our correspondent 'Leela' and to the Editor. Her discussions on important subjects are of course felicitous. Her manifold ability to tackle all subjects from the feminine angle is praiseworthy.

The back cover page is equally important. If the Editor could give us more illustrations it would be better. In my efforts to comment on the Weekly I have suggested certain modifications. In accordance with the Editor's own words, 'a reader is at perfect liberty to express himself as to how this journal could be improv-

Between Ourselves

ed", I wish to express my expectations of the paper.

Asking for the reader's opinion as to how this journal could be improved is quite a good start. No magazine has ever made its name without a column for its readers' letters. World's most recognised journals always allot a certain number of columns to publish their readers' views. I wonder, why the readers' letters do not appear in the 'Bombay Chronicle Weekly.' Is it because there is no column provided for this purpose? Should this be so, then could we call the readers 'Shy and modest' while they might really wish to express their views and still abstain from doing, due to the fact that there is no outlet provided? As such, I request that the Editor would consider the need for allotting a certain number of columns for publishing the readers' views.

Another important defect I wish to point out is that this journal does not encourage the cause of students. I fully realize that this Weekly is neither a students' organ nor one published by an educational institute. As the paper is intended to serve one and all purposes, I would like to request the Editor to allot a page for the students. They are in the making of the nation; they are the leaders of tomorrow. Does not the Editor think that it is necessary to do something to promote their cause?

C. G. MENOCKIE.
Hindupur, (S. India).

We take the last point in the above letter first if only because similar suggestions have been made to us by a number of other Readers too. We agree with Reader Menockie that 'students are in the making of a nation, they are the leaders of to-morrow.' But the trouble with them is that they—or those who (mis) guide them—act as if that they are the makers of the nation and the leaders of TO-DAY—instead of to-morrow! We are all for a healthy interest in politics on the part of students and we also agree that their active participation, too, is at times inevitable in a nation struggling to be free. But having granted all this, we must insist that the first and foremost duty of students is to study—to equip themselves with knowledge, culture, discipline and a sense of social values. That way alone can they grow into worthy citizens of India and her rightful leaders of the future.

Instead we find our present-day students indulging in indigestible ideologies and communal and political schisms. Their organisations are violently partisan and the wirepullers behind the scenes use them for their

own political ends—whatever they be for the time being! That is why we see unedifying spectacles like the recent one in Delhi, when even such a front-rank leader of Indian youth like Jai Prakash Narain was treated with blatant discourtesy by a section of students.

The fact is that our politically conscious students unfortunately present to-day a microcosm of the bigger political scene in the country and to open our columns to students' activities will virtually mean encouraging political controversy. In the past we have occasionally published articles which bear on the welfare of the students on a broad, national basis and we will certainly do so again. But we are afraid we can hardly make a regular feature of it. For we will have to publish not one but several columns to cater to the different organisations of students. There are the All-India Students' Congress and the All-India Students' Federation, not to mention the All-India Muslim Students' Federation! We will not be surprised if there are other unmet Congresses—or Federations—of the Hindu Mahasabha, of the Scheduled Castes, of the Forward Bloc and of who not? After all it is easy to fire the enthusiasm of young boys and girls and to make them 'Zindabad' any slogan—provided it is sufficiently catchy and rousing!

We repeat we will always be glad to consider contributions by and for students—provided they are written from a broad national angle. In fact we will welcome them. But remember, no sectionalism, no controversy—nor that little photo of the self-styled, publicity-hunting author-cum-leader! We are fortified in our resolution by what Reader Anand Golani of Karachi wrote us apropos of the same suggestion: 'The trick lies in the fact that one Bombay Weekly gives its place to Students Column, but only to one organisation.' We will leave our Readers to guess which that journal and organisation is. It will, however, never be the BCW!—Ed.

★

My (Bare) Foot!

"I am one of the distant admirers and regular readers of the 'Bombay Chronicle Weekly.' It should be confessed that the Weekly has become a great favourite, because of many a popular columnists.

"In the current edition of the Weekly (2-2-1947), I am rather surprised to find a columnist of 'Chronicle's' calibre indulging in unwelcome references to Madras, which are apt to be

offensive and misconceived, under the caption 'This is Madras!' To point out but one, 'Here (in Madras) barefootedness is the rule and shoes an exception.' In my humble opinion, if your columnists avoid as far as possible, caustic references to the habits, customs and taste of the people in general, they will be all the more popular and will never be looked upon with prejudice. Will my beloved 'Chronicle' note this?"

T. D. JAGADESAN.

Madras.

He will! But may we explain on his behalf that no offence was meant when he referred to the barefootedness of our South Indian brethren? There was nothing caustic about his remark nor anything wrong with 'the rule of barefootedness'—except that it is not exactly the rule down South! Probably 'Chronicle' who had to pay through the nose for two pairs of woollen socks not to mention the costly buckskin shoes to keep his feet from getting frozen in the bitter cold of Lahore—from where he flew to Madras—was only envious of the good Madras walking—as God meant us all to walk!—Ed.

★

Are We Gothic?

"Do you read post-cards? Anyway, there is one point of similarity between a post-card and what I want to talk about. The things on a card are outside; and I am going to brickbat the outside of 'B. C. Weekly.'

I do not like the Gothic (or aren't they?) characters in which the name of the journal is printed. Why this Anglicism? Chuck out that archaic script. Let us have some Indian lettering, snappy, yet respectable; graceful, but not gaudy; pleasing to the eye, though not ornate—in a word, let the type of script or characters used to write 'The Bombay Chronicle Weekly' be an index to its contents and policy."

PRABHAT VAIDYA.

Nagpur.

It is, Reader Vaidya! Look up the cover of your next BCW again and you will find that while the 'Bombay Chronicle' is printed in what you call gothic and archaic type, the WEEKLY is severely simple and modern! That is what we try to be—a amalgam of old and new—with the emphasis on new! But is not our correspondent himself slightly amiss when he blames us for being Anglicised. That is only because we are an 'Angrez Akhbar'—if you want it in genuine Hindusthani!—Ed.

★

All correspondence meant for this Department should be superscribed: 'Between Ourselves', Bombay Chronicle Weekly, Bombay.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

A new DISPOSALS Feature

WEEKLY SELECTION

For Immediate Sale to the Highest Bidder by Public Opening of Tenders

1. Unused CHILDREN'S CLOTHING:— 20,000 woollen shirts, 21,000 cotton shirts and 19,000 frocks, located at 205, Indian Base Ordnance Depot, Panagarh. For sale in one lot. Reserve price Rs. 60,000/-.
 2. 24,000 unused Mazri Bush Shirts, located at 205, Indian Base Ordnance Depot, Panagarh. For sale in one lot. Reserve price Rs. 48,000/-.
 3. 5,000 pairs of Blue Woollen Socks. For sale in one lot. Reserve price Rs. 5,000/-.
 4. 23,000 pairs of Thin Blue Woollen Stockings, sizes 1 to 10. For sale in one lot. Reserve price Rs. 28,750/-.
 5. 15,000 pairs of Blue Woollen Stockings, sizes 3 to 12. For sale in one lot. Reserve price Rs. 22,500/-.
- Items 3, 4 and 5 are located at R.I.N. Dockyard, Storage Depot, Mankhurd, Bombay.
6. One unused Light Plate Bending Roll, capacity 6 ft x $\frac{1}{2}$ in. thick plate, motor driven 440/3/50, located at D.G.S.R. Central Stores, Ghatkopar, Bombay. Reserve price Rs. 30,000/-.
 7. 4 unused Petrol Driven Welding Sets, 15-300 Amps., with accessories, located at D. G. S. R. Store, No. 2, Wadi Bunder, Bombay. Reserve price per one set Rs. 5,000/-.
 8. 5 unused single-Operated Petrol Driven Welding Sets, with accessories, located at D.G.S.R. Store, No. 2, Wadi Bunder, Bombay. Reserve price per one set Rs. 5,000/-.
 9. 100 unused 'Wheelwrights' Tool Sets, in wooden boxes, size 30 in. x 14 in. x 12½ in., located at Lothian Depot, Budge Budge, Calcutta. Reserve price per one set Rs. 150/-.
 10. 34 used Wooden Minca Barges, length 72 ft., width 22 ft., depth 8 ft., load capacity 80 tons, located at College Sands, Calcutta. Reserve price per one barge Rs. 2,000/-.

Quantities of items 1 to 5 are approximate.

AC 236

The highest bid above the reserve unit price received by Deputy Director General (Co-ordination), Directorate General of Disposals, New Delhi, by March 9th, 1947 will be accepted. The successful tenderer will be informed and the deposits of unsuccessful tenderers returned by March 17th, 1947. Public opening of tenders at 11 A.M. on March 10th, 1947. Stores must be removed by April 1st, 1947. They will be sold "as is where is."

Sealed tenders in double covers superscribed "WS12" may be sent on plain paper; special forms are not required. No tender will be considered unless accompanied by receipt for 10% of the bid deposited in favour of Director General of Disposals in Reserve/Imperial Bank or a Government Treasury Permits to view from Regional Disposals Offices at Calcutta, Bombay, Lahore and Cawnpore.

This advertisement will not reappear. Look out for next Sunday's Selection.

Bridge Notes

Winning Contract

By Howard Schenken And Richard L. Frey

DO YOU KNOW THAT—

1. Liverpool and Birkenhead are linked with underground railways and by the longest under-water road tunnel in the world.
2. Britain's highest mountain is Ben Nevis—4,406 feet.
3. Speedway cycles run on a chemical mixture, not petrol.
4. There are over 6,000 Women's Institutes in England and Wales.
5. In 1938, the year before World War II, 16,219 new books were published in Britain.
6. The most common cause of physical complaints, according to medical evidence, is not teeth but foot trouble.
7. Seven thousand people in Britain had yearly incomes of £6,000 or more—after taxes were paid—in 1938; war cut this class to 60.
8. The new House of Commons is to have 939 seats, which is 137 more than the old one.
9. It takes only 400 words of Basic English to run a battleship.

West opened the king of spades and continued with the jack of spades. On the second trick, South cleverly dropped the ten of spades to make sure that West did not hit upon the idea of leading a third round of the suit.

The stratagem worked, for West shifted to the queen of diamonds. South won with the king of diamonds and drew two rounds of trumps with the king and queen. He carefully refrained from drawing the last trump, for dummy's trump ace was needed as the eventual entry to the long club suit.

South led the ten of clubs from his hand. West signalled with the nine-spot, showing a doubleton (he would have played his lowest card if he had held three clubs). East refused the first round of clubs, therefore, but won the second round.

At this point it was clear to East that dummy's clubs would give declarer enough discards if he were allowed to take them. It was clear also that South still had the ace of diamonds; for West would have led the ace and then the queen if he had held ace-queen-jack of diamonds, and South would have had no opening bid in any case without the diamond ace. It was also clear that a

East-West vulnerable
South dealer

NORTH
 ♠ 6 3
 ♥ A 8 4
 ♦ 9 6 3
 ♣ K Q J 8 4

WEST
 ♠ A K Q J 5
 ♥ 9 6 3
 ♦ Q J 7
 ♣ 9 2

EAST
 ♠ 9 7 2
 ♥ 7 2
 ♦ 10 5 4 2
 ♣ A 7 5 3

SOUTH
 ♠ 10 8 4
 ♥ K Q J 10 5
 ♦ A K 8
 ♣ 10 6

The bidding:

South	West	North	East
1♥	1♠	2♣	Pass
2♥	Pass	3♥	Pass
4♥	All Pass		

club return would do no good unless West held the jack of trumps; for if South held that card, he would ruff with it, then lead a trump to dummy to get the rest of the clubs.

East therefore returned his last spade, forcing dummy to ruff. Now South was unable to draw West's last trump. He had to lead a high club from dummy, hoping that it would not be ruffed. But West naturally ruffed and set a well played and well defended contract.

Barren Study Of Indian Economics

(Continued from Page 5)

tinuous change in the phenomenon to be studied, the Economics of the Western universities has always been more an oral tradition than a written revelation.

The oral tradition does very often find a permanent form in print—but more often than not only long after it has become a historical reminiscence. Marshall's "Money, Credit and Commerce" is one striking example of this fact. Sir James Grigg's contemptuous reference to "text-book teachers" in this country took no note of this failure of the university and educational authorities at a time when these authorities took their orders largely or entirely from his own countrymen in power here. The partially blind had to lead the completely blind; and instead of propagation of knowledge from generation to generation, we have had a propagation of ignorance!

The Indian universities themselves did everything in their power to clog the progress of the science. The Bombay University is a very good example on this point. For three decades and more, Applied Economics has held the status of an Honours subject while the theory of Economics is a Pass subject keeping company with three other non-cognate subjects and taught on a level appropriate to a pass degree. It is hardly surprising if in the absence of a background of analytical economics, applied economics has proved itself largely barren and more often than not, meant propagation of prejudice and ignorance instead of knowledge.

The course of economic thought whether applied or pure might have been materially different if our universities had applied themselves to an intensive study of the theory of the science and curbed their misplaced concern for the practical problems of this country. Little men could not then have assumed big responsibilities as easily as they have done during these three decades and more. A proper attention to analytical economics was very desirable from another standpoint also. We have spoken above of the oral tradition of western universities. These traditions are not the creation of particular generations but the amendment and enrichment of the inheritance from the past.

Two Reasons

In the veins of each generation of economists runs, perhaps unobserved, the blood of Adam Smith, Ricardo, Mill and other classical forebears. An Indian economist who has studied even one of these classical forerunners would be as difficult to find as an occidental scholar who has not studied all of them as the very essence of his apprenticeship. But under an arrangement in which contemporary economics was assigned almost a casual place, there could be no special provision for this special study. With no roots in the past, the inspiration to create our own tradition is lacking.

The absence of analytical background is indicated above as an important cause of the barrenness of our applied studies. It may well be asked why our entire preoccupation with practical national problems did not of itself grow into some kind of a structure of economic thought. The founders of modern economics were preceded by the mercantilists, von Thunen and others who were intensely occupied with the practical effects of what they thought and wrote about. Joshi, Ranade, Gokhale and Dutt appeared to bequeath an Indian tradition in Economic. But the Mecca of their successors lay abroad and they are remembered only in gestures of politeness.

There is perhaps another reason also for this unfruitfulness. It is not in the power of private individuals to bring together the factual and statistical material needed for success in applied studies. Till recently, the Governments in this country would not make any special endeavours to make this material either accurate or adequate and they were fully determined to keep the Indian economist at a respectable distance. A policeman's Government has the negative outlook of the policeman and holds out no stimulus either for social or mental endeavour. If the policeman is a foreigner, the mental and spiritual blight is complete.

Delhi Letter

From Our Special Correspondent

Protection Against Bogus Floatations

THE SOCIAL REFORMER, DR. DESHMUKH, PLAYED A NEW ROLE IN THE CENTRAL ASSEMBLY DURING ITS CURRENT SESSION. HE SPONSORED A BILL TO REFORM THE INDIAN COMPANIES LAW. HE MADE THE COMPANY PROMOTERS UNCOMFORTABLE IN THEIR SEATS. LET ME EXPLAIN HIS CASE.

Dr. Deshmukh's main theme was that unless the Company Law was reformed, there would be no industrial development in India. He referred to the normal present day practice under which "Directors, promoters and their friends" are supposed to have subscribed to almost eighty per cent of the subscribed Capital. This is a ruse to create confidence in the public. But hardly is the ink dry on the prospectus, when share brokers are whipped up to boost the shares. Very often "Directors, promoters and their friends" bid against each other to raise prices. The whole object is to get premium on which income tax is not paid.

The Government of India have laid down that their sanctioning the floatation of a Company did not mean that the Company shall be allowed to carry out its objectives. What happens, if a Company is not allowed to function. The shareholders will receive back their Subscribed Capital minus premium, minus floatation charges, minus liquidation charges, minus working expenses,—for Directors must hold their meetings and pocket their fees,—and minus interest.

PARTY TO THE FRAUD

The Government of India itself is a party to this biggest fraud on the public. It issued Ordinances on every pretext, but it did not lift its small finger to safeguard the interests of poor investors. It, for instance, could have made shares subscribed by Directors, promoters and their friends non-transferable for a period of two years. This would have stopped the racket.

Then again, the Government of India have instituted the system of control of Capital issue. No Company could be formed without the sanction of the Controller of Capital issue. The Controller, however, does not scrutinize whether the venture is genuine or is a fraud on the public.

His sole concern, till late, was to mop up the surplus money from the market. The Directors, promoters and their friends, however, make a virtue out of it. They make it appear that their venture had the seal of authority of the Government of India itself.

As for the Income Tax, the Government of India have never made an inquiry as to what happened to the shares subscribed by the Directors, promoters and their friends and at what premium their shares were sold. The law is designed to harass the honest man and punishes one guilty only, the guilt of being found out.

Dr. Deshmukh made six other suggestions, namely:—

1. That Prospectus and Articles of Association of a Company should be made available to anyone on payment of a small fee, say of one Rupee.
2. That the names of joint owners of shares should be put separately on the register.
3. That the reasons for not transferring shares should be stated in writing when a transfer is refused.
4. That it should be made obligatory on the part of a Company to put before the General Meeting the reasons why a Director has differed.
5. That inspectors should be given full powers to implement the

London last December. The Bill requires:

- Consolidated statements by holding Companies;
 - Owners of nominee holdings to be revealed;
 - Return of private Companies' accounts;
 - Disclosure of all reserves; and
 - Fuller prospectus details.
- Power is taken under the Bill to restrain "fraudulent persons" from managing companies. Remuneration to Directors in the form of tax-free payments is prohibited so also loans or guarantees of loans except where approved by the Company in general meeting to enable him to perform his duties with prior disclosure to the members of the amount involved. Payments to Directors by way of compensation for loss of office are res-

include payments made for services as a Director, or as Director of a subsidiary, or otherwise in connection with the management of the Company's affairs or any subsidiary, and shall distinguish between emoluments in respect of services as Director, whether of the Company or its subsidiary, and other emoluments.

PRINCELY PRECAUTIONS

The Secretariat of the Chancellor of the Chamber of Princes is one better than the Government of India.

Like the Government of India, it is greatly expanded. There are freshly painted name boards outside every room in the Princes Sector of the Council House. A whole hierarchy of Secretaries and directors has grown up, as though it were by Aladdin's magic lamp. It is immaterial that most of these rooms remain locked for the better part of the day. Princes do not lack money, thanks to their subjects, and their one ambition has been to create an impression. Display of name-plates is certainly an impressive sight and name plates do not cost much money.

This is, however, digression. By an order of the Governor-General in Council, a Press Correspondent is entitled to meet and get news from a member of the Cabinet and from Secretaries to the Government of India. For this purpose, a Press Correspondent need not go to the Principle Information officer. It is not so in the Secretariat of the Chancellor of the Chamber of Princes. Here a Press Correspondent has only one avenue to get information and that avenue is the Director of Public Relations. I will cite my own experience. I wanted a copy of the names of the Standing Committee of the Chamber of Princes. The Director was away in Bhopal, presumably to discuss how to counteract the pernicious propaganda of the Dewan of Baroda and was the declaration by the Dewan of Travancore that all decisions were unanimous' sufficient to silence Sir B. L. Mitter. The list was available but no power on earth could induce the Secretariat to disclose it to me in the absence or without the knowledge and permission of the All Highest Director. It pays to take precautions.

THE MISSING COMPRESSORS

Notwithstanding its Congress stewardship, the Disposals Directorate remains as bad as ever.

It is not the Congress but the All Highest "Rishwat Khan" who is the Boss of the Show. It is practically impossible for the Provincial Governments to purchase any material from the Directorate for the obvious reason that the Provincial Governments are not in a position to "grease the palm."

I will cite an instance. The Government of the United Provinces wanted some Air Compressors. The Disposals Directorate had some for sale and a man was sent all the way to Bombay to inspect them. When the boxes containing the air compressors were opened, lo and behold! the boxes were empty. Nobody knew what had become of the Air Compressors, and the officer concerned had to go empty handed, having wasted a good deal of public money.

The Departmental heads are elated that almost Rupees fifty crores worth of goods have been sold away. The real issue is how many crores were earned through the good offices of the Honourable Mr. "Rishwat Khan."

It is a sad business indeed. Apart from other things on one side, the Provincial Governments cannot launch their postwar plans for want of material. On the other side, material is available and is being squandered to the so called highest bidder. Here highest bidder means highest bidder in the Court of "Rishwat Khan."

Move to reform Indian Company Law— The British parallel—Princely precautions! —The missing compressors—A Disposal Directorate Scandal.

law, including the power to call for records and examine witnesses.

6. That the Directors of a Company should retire on reaching the age of sixty.

REFORM LAWS IN BRITAIN

Dr. Dashmukh's Bill was for a limited purpose. The Government of India, as was explained by Mr. Shyama Lal, has had the whole law revised by an expert, whose report was expected shortly. I may add, that the Company Law was recently revised in Great Britain and a Bill was introduced in the Commons on December 7, 1946.

Statutory provisions for implementing the recommendations of the Cohen Committee on Company Law are contained in the Companies Bill, the full text of which was published in

stricted. The Bill stipulates that a register of the share and debenture holdings of all directors in a Company, or in another subsidiary of its holding Company together with the date and price or other consideration for every transaction shall be kept. The register shall be open to inspection and shall be produced at the commencement of the Company's annual meeting and be accessible during the meeting to any person attending. Penalties are imposed for default.

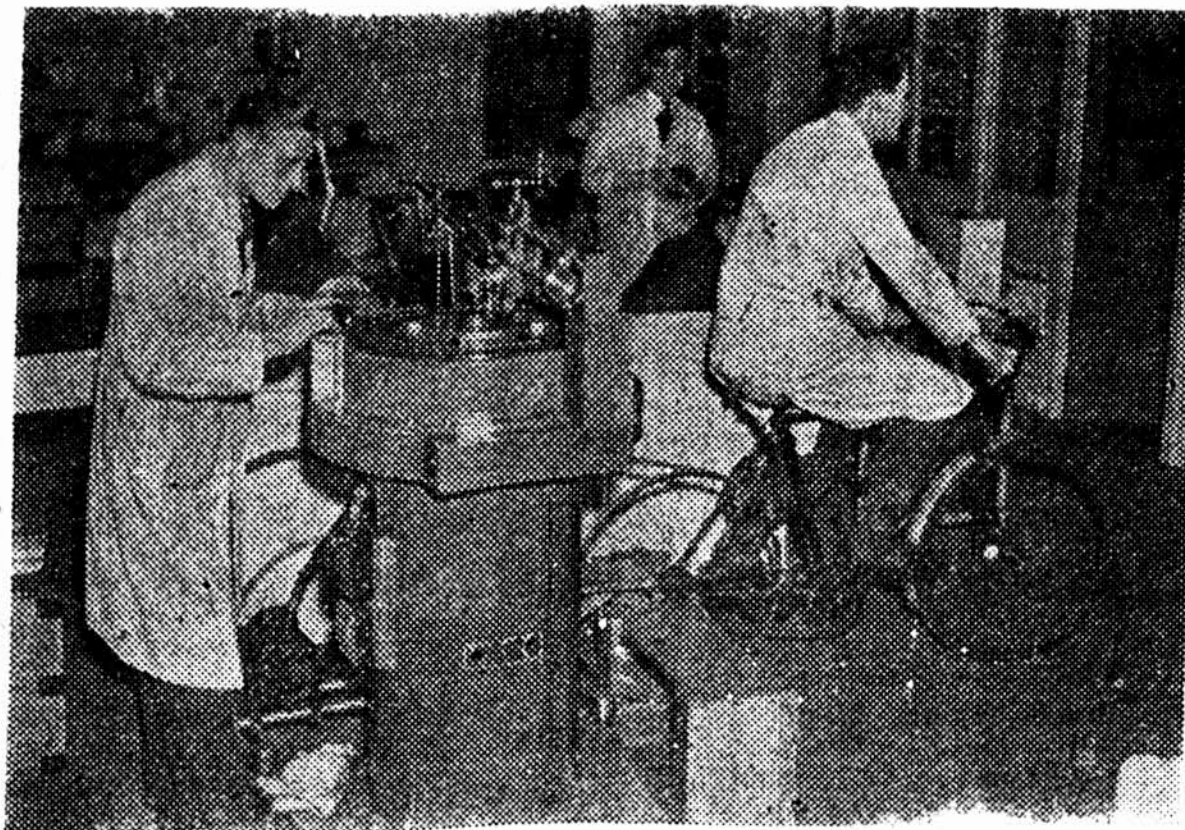
A Company's annual accounts, must contain the aggregate amount of Directors' emoluments, the aggregate amount of Directors' or past Directors' pensions, and the aggregate amount of any compensation to Directors or past Directors in respect of loss of office. The emoluments shall

"HOME, SWEET HOME"



Probably the only creature which really enjoyed the recent spell of arctic weather in Britain was this Polar Bear in the London Zoo which has snugly cuddled itself into a post-lunch nap on the snow bed. It was just like home!

PEDALLING POWER



With the electricity current off at a Camberwell road factory, motive power for a machine normally driven by electricity, is being belt driven by a man on a bicycle during "cuts" in power.

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Wanted Educated Bride 25 or above for South Indian Brahmin, widower 36, no encumbrances, school teacher in Bombay, school mistress preferred. Apply Box No. 4822 "Bombay Chronicle".

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Wanted for a reputed Managing Agency, at Calcutta Incorporated Accountants with considerable previous experience of work in well-established commercial houses and preferably with brilliant academic record. Apply stating particulars and minimum pay acceptable to Box No. 2018 C/o "The Bombay Chronicle". Bombay.

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Wanted Agents to sell the remaining shares of M/S. Assam Tea Co. Ltd., bought of M/S. James Finlay & Co. Ltd., in a running condition with a granted area of 2444.80 acres including valuable Forests. Tools, Plant & Machinery. Shares worth Rs. 4,78,950/- have already been subscribed out of issued Capital Rs. 5,00,000/- Authorised Capital of the Company Rs. 8,00,000/- & expected crop of the year 3500 Mds. For full particulars please write to the Head Office at 12, Chowringhee Square, Calcutta. (2143)

Wanted Agents to sell the remaining shares of M/S. Darjeeling Terai Tea Corporation Ltd. of 12, Chowringhee Square, Calcutta, having a garden with total grant (Govt. lease) of 1075 acres of which 373 acres are under tea cultivation. Annual income and expenditure from Tea of the garden expected Rs. 150,000/- and Rs. 75,000/- respectively, leaving thereby expected annual profit Rs. 75,000/- For full particulars please write to the Head Office of the Company. (2144)

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Wanted Agents or Stockists for our Pearl and Nut Buttons. The Krishna Button Mfg. Co., Dacca, (Bengal) 4767

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NEWS FROM CITY MARKETS

BOMBAY COTTON

BOMBAY, Feb. 22.

The local cotton market was quietly steady with a restricted business. May delivery opened at Rs. 444/4 and improved at Rs. 444/8 under scattered buying. At this level there was moderate selling and May delivery declined at Rs. 443/8 but rallied at Rs. 444 March contract was quoted at Rs. 431/8. The market remained uninteresting without any tendency.

The market finally closed at 2 p.m. as under:—

ICC March	Rs. 431 12 0
ICC May	444 2 0
ICC July	455 12 0
ICC Sept.	463 12 0

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES

BOMBAY, Feb. 21.

	Highest	Lowest	Closing
March	433	430	432 1/2
May	445 1/2	442 1/2	445 1/8
July	456 1/2	453 1/2	456 5/8
Sept.	464 1/2	462	464 5/8

INDIAN COTTON PARITY

Indian Cotton Mach contract Rs. 1738 cent points below New York March at Exchange 331.

NEW YORK COTTON VERY STEADY

NEW YORK, Feb. 21.

Cotton opened steady 14 higher to one lower due to mill buying of near-months but soon turned reactionary on increased profit-taking finding general support again apathetic. Outside operators are evidently awaiting more definite signs of the market's action after the recent advances and are also needing fresh stimulation. Renewed mill buying against textile sales brought another rally but support from other quarters was still noticeably absent though continued emphasis on the bullish statistical position, textile business and export demands curbed any inclination to take the selling side and the market at noon was around the opening levels. The firmer tone during the afternoon reflected continued reserve of sellers with near months responsive to increased mill price fixing and preholiday covering the latter also helping distant positions. But the market lacked real activity because of absence of fresh stimulation. The session closed firm 22 to 6 higher. Sales are estimated at 175,000 bales.

NEW YORK COTTON

	NEW YORK Feb. 21.
March	34.06+22
March Highest	34.08+24
March Lowest	33.76-08
May	33.05+21
July	31.20+06
October	28.35+16
December	27.44+08
January	27.19+08
Middling Spot	44.54+12

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

March	34.05+27
May	33.06+26
July	31.21+15
October	28.32+17
December	27.40+10
Middling Spot	33.55+20

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

BOMBAY Feb. 22.

Tata Ordinary 461 Tata Deferred 2555 Indian Iron 434 Steel Corp. of Bengal 33-12 Bombay Dyeing 2630 Central India 366-4 Gokak 353-12 Kohinoor 843-12 Simplex 377 Swadeshi 770 Tata Power 1725 Associated Cement 203 Belapur 290 Bombay Burma (Old) 557-8 Scindia 36-10 Central Bank 133-12 New India 96-4 Tata 2nd Pref 165-10

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GOLD & SILVER

BOMBAY, Feb. 22.

The Bullion market was quiet to-day. Silver was steady but gold prices recorded a sharp decline. As pointed out before some Banks are offering gold and naturally those who are holding stocks are inclined to liquidate. Thus with diminishing demand the market seems losing confidence.

Silver for Fagan delivery after advancing at Rs. 147/12 declined at Rs. 147 on scattered realising but rallied at Rs. 147/8 on renewed support. Ready silver was quoted at Rs. 155. Fagan gold opened to-day at Rs. 96/4 and declined at Rs. 94 on general selling and later steadied at Rs. 94/10. Ready gold was quoted at Rs. 98/8.

PRODUCE MARKET

BOMBAY, Feb. 22.

The Produce market was quiet to-day with increased selling. There was no business in groundnuts, Castor seeds. May delivery opened at Rs. 123/2 and declined at Rs. 122/2 on general realising and absence of demand. Linseed was quiet with increased selling by offices on the belief that exports will be banned. Quotations were as under.

GROUNDNUTS:—
Khandesh Ready Unquoted
Coromandal Ready Unquoted
Bold Unquoted

LINSEEDS:—
Ready 29 0 0
February March 26 0 0
April May 26 0 0

CASTORSEEDS:—
Navlakhi Ready 27 10 0
February March Navlakhi 26 12 0
Goa Ready 27 4 0
Bombay Ready 27 2 0
May Delivery 122 2 0

GROUNDNUTS OIL:—
Bombay Mills 12 14 0
Linseed Oil 22 0 0
Castorseed Oil 18 12 0

CHICAGO WHEAT

CHICAGO, Feb. 21.

March	2.32-1/4 to 2.32-1/4
May	2.22-1/2 to 2.22-3/4
July	2.00-1/2 to 2.00-1/4
September	1.94-3/4 to 1.95

LONDON WHEAT

LONDON, Feb. 21.

Australian Wheat (Bulk) 93/3

F.O.B. Feb/Mar quoted

POSITION OF SCHEDULED BANKS

STATEMENT OF THE POSITION OF SCHEDULED BANKS AS AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS ON THE 14TH FEBRUARY

Demand Liabilities in India 714,72,26,000
Time Liabilities in India 343,21,00,000

CASH IN INDIA:—
(i) Currency Notes or the Government of India and Bank Notes .. 37,34,39,000

(ii) Rupee Coin 2,27,52,000
(iii) Subsidiary Coin 71,41,000

Balance with Reserve Bank 70,45,28,000

Advances in India 465,37,06,000
Bills discounted in India 24,01,88,000

LONDON BULLION

LONDON, Feb. 21.

Silver Spot 44 pence.
Forward 43 pence.
Gold bars fine per oz. £3/12/3

LONDON BUYS SILVER IN NEW YORK

NEW YORK, Feb. 21 (U.P.A.). Silver demand continued good on the New York Market today with London purchasing between 200,000 and 300,000 ounces.

NEW YORK SILVER

U. S. Price of foreign silver 70-3/4

2,473,000 Short Tons Of Sugar For Britain

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22. (A.P.A.): The International Emergency Food Council yesterday allocated 2,473,000 short tons of sugar to the United Kingdom for 1947.

This compared with 800,000 tons for last year.

The Council made these other allocations: France 894,000 tons compared with 813,000; Belgium 247,000 tons compared with 197,000 tons; Netherlands 283,000 compared with 237,000; Switzerland 148,000 compared with 95,000; Finland 91,000 compared with 44,000; French North Africa 347,000 compared with 232,000; American and British zones of Germany 425,000 tons compared with 460,000 tons.

Bread Rationing In Britain To Continue

OTTAWA, Feb. 22. (Reuter): The British Minister of Food, Mr. John Strachey, told a press conference here last night that there was no chance of bread rationing Britain being lifted in the near future. Wheat shipments from Canada next autumn would be a "testing time", he added. Mr. Strachey is here to arrange heavier shipments next autumn so that British food supplies will be assured whatever Britain's next winter is like.

It is also hoped to increase the current annual shipment of 50,000 tons of Canadian beef for Britain.

Nehru Commends Attlee's Statement

NEHRU'S HIGH REGARD FOR WAVELL

NEW DELHI, Feb. 22 (APA): Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru declared to-day that he had "never doubted Lord Wavell's sincerity and desire to serve India's interests."

The comment was made in a statement issued by Pandit Nehru in which he criticised as "unjust" a report carried by the 'Associated Press of America' bearing on his relations with Lord Wavell.

The APA report quoted a source "close to Nehru" as stating that Pandit Nehru considered Lord Wavell an obstruction to a settlement.

There have been differences of opinion during the past months, but I have never doubted Lord Wavell's sincerity and desire to serve India's interests. He has carried a heavy burden and has worked hard. I have a high regard for him and I shall be sorry in many ways to part with him.

"I met Lord Mountbatten during my brief visit to Singapore last year and he was very courteous to me. I met him once again as he was passing through Delhi to discuss certain matters relating to the transport of paddy from Java to India. These are the only two meetings I have had with him so far.

Pandit Nehru concluded:

"I regret that unauthorised and often incorrect speculations should be made at a time when we have to face a new situation which requires the fullest consideration."

LEAGUE CIRCLES INTERESTED

NEW DELHI, Feb. 22 (API): Pandit Nehru's statement, which was issued in consultation with his Congress colleagues in the Cabinet, was received with keen interest in Muslim League circles. While the official League reply to it will be given by the Working Committee when it meets, an unofficial League view available to-night considered Pandit Nehru's appeal as helpful in spirit but vague in content. The League, according to an exponent of this view, "has always been willing to come to a peaceful settlement on the basis of real independence to each of the two major nations."

The same source added: "In the past also, similar appeals have been made by the Congress but in actual practice it has never given up the ideal of central domination on the basis of a United India. If Pandit Nehru's statement indicates a departure from that ideal, which the British statement makes unattainable, Muslim League will not be found unresponsive."

"Pandit Nehru's references to the present Constituent Assembly, however, must be regarded as inconsistent with his expressed desire for Muslim co-operation. The new situation created by the statement of February 20 calls for an altogether new approach and a method different to that represented by the present Constituent Assembly. That new approach must be on the basis of two sovereign states coming together for all common purposes by voluntary agreement. The moment Congress accepts this principle, the entire situation will change and all bitterness will disappear."

Mountbatten's First Duty To Withdraw British Army

LONDON, Feb. 22 (UPA): Lord Mountbatten's most important duty will be the withdrawal of the British Army from India which would be a "political and strategic event of great moment" and which would leave the North-Western Frontier unguarded, the Yorkshire Post said to-day.

The paper's Military Correspondent said the British Army outside India would be the gainer because the six or seven divisions released from India next year would help solve the manpower problem, both industrial and military.

The relinquishing of British control in India would unbalance the strategic power east of Suez and the new military hub of the Empire would be transferred to the Middle East with its headquarters probably in Kenya, the correspondent said.

Malaya, Hongkong, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa would come within the new strategic triangle and it is questionable whether this would be compensation for the evacuation of India, the Yorkshire Post said.

Says It Brings Reality To Indian Situation

Appeal To League To Cast Aside Fear And Suspicion

Consensus Work To Be Speeded Up: Congress Executive To Meet Early In March

NEW DELHI, Feb. 22, (A.P.I.): Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in a statement tonight commends the British Government's statement as "a wise and courageous one" and says that the work of the Constituent Assembly must now be carried on with greater speed.

"In this great work," he proceeds, "we invite afresh all those who have kept aloof, and we ask all to be partners in this joint and historic undertaking, casting aside fear and suspicion, which ill-become a great people on the eve of freedom."

FULL TEXT

The following is the text of the statement:—

"The statement made by Prime Minister Attlee in the House of Commons on February 20 in regard to Indian policy has received and is receiving the earnest attention of all those who are vitally interested in bringing the present transitional period to a satisfactory conclusion. The statement is obscure in some places and requires careful consideration. The outstanding feature of it, however, is the decision of the British Government to transfer power to Indian hands not later than June 1948. It has further been stated that preparatory measures must be put in hand in advance. This is important as only thus can we secure a rapid and effective transference of power within this period. My colleagues and I are giving the fullest thought to this statement, and early next month, the Congress Working Committee will meet and give its considered views on the new situation that has arisen."

"WISE AND COURAGEOUS"

I should like to say, however, even at this stage, that the decision of the British Government is a wise and courageous one. The clear and definite declaration that the final transference of power will take place by a date not later than June 1948, not only removes all misconception and suspicion but also brings reality and a certain dynamic quality to the present situation in India. That decision will undoubtedly have far-reaching consequences and put a burden and responsibility on all concerned.

It is a challenge to all of us and we shall try to meet it bravely in the spirit of that challenge. I trust that we shall all endeavour to get out of the ruts and end the internal conflicts that have frustrated our efforts and delayed our advance, and accept this burden and responsibility, keeping only the independence and advancement of India in view.

SPEEDING UP CONSENSUS WORK

"The work of the Constituent Assembly must now be carried on with greater speed so that the new and independent India may take share and be clothed with a constitution worthy of her and bringing relief and opportunity to all her children. In this great work we invite afresh all those who have kept aloof, and we ask all to be partners in this joint and historic undertaking, casting aside fear and suspicion, which ill-become a great people on the eve of freedom. The Constituent Assembly, however constituted, can only proceed with its work on a voluntary basis. There can be no compulsion, except the compulsion of events, which none can ignore. The moment British rule goes the responsibility for the governance of India must inevitably rest on her people and their representatives alone. They will have to shoulder that responsibility. Why then should we not accept this responsibility now and work together to find integrated solutions of our problems? No external authority is going to help or hinder us in future."

"The British Government on behalf of their people have expressed their goodwill and good wishes to the people of India. We have had a long past of conflict and illwill. But we earnestly hope that this past is over. We look forward to a peaceful and co-operative transition and to the es-

Jinnah To Stick To Partition?

(From Our Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, February 22. The Congress, according to 1000s, will shortly make an appeal to the Muslim League to co-operate in the great task of framing the future constitution of India. The Congress circles hold that their struggle against Britain will end with the transfer of power on or before June 1948. The remaining great task thereafter will be to bring about unity and strength to India. The Muslim League being the major partner, its active cooperation therefore is urgently needed.

What will be the extent of League's response to such an appeal is yet too early to judge. If the tone and temper of Muslim League Legislators is any guide there is not much hope for a settlement. Mr. Jinnah having practically got what he has been demanding is more likely to cash his gains by insisting on partition. Developments however are expected.

NEW DELHI, Feb. 22, (API): The General Body meeting of the Congress party in the Central Legislature will be held at 3 p.m. on Sunday, February 23 in the Constitution Club to consider the constitution of the party and to examine control machinery of Government of India.

ATTEMPT TO STORM SIALKOT JAIL

Police Open Fire On Muslim Crowd: None Injured

1,000 WOMEN PLANT LEAGUE FLAG ON GOVT. HOUSE GATES

LAHORE, Feb. 22, (A.P.I.): The police opened fire on a Muslim crowd which tried to storm the jail at Sialkot yesterday, according to information received in Lahore.

It is reported that the police first resorted to a lathi charge to disperse the crowd which became violent and threw stones at the police resulting in injuries to an assistant Sub-Inspector and ten police constables. Later the police fired six rounds. No one is reported to have been injured.

WOMEN DEMONSTRATE

Muslim League flags were planted today on two main entrances of Government House by over 1,000 Muslim women demonstrators who marched there in a procession in the morning.

The procession which started near Charing Cross after hoisting a League flag on the statue of Queen Victoria rapidly swelled in number as half a dozen women's processions from various directions joined in. Begum Kamal-ul-Din led the procession.

After staging demonstrations in front of Government House entrances, the procession proceeded to express Road and forced their way into the premises of the All India Radio, shouting slogans against the policy of the A.I.R. The police which had so far quietly followed the procession, now interfered to expel the women demonstrators from the A.I.R. premises.

The procession dispersed after covering a distance of about four miles.

SCHEDULED CASTE SIKHS ARRESTED

LAHORE, Feb. 22 (A.P.I.): Seven Scheduled Caste Sikhs who joined the Muslim League procession on Wednesday last and were arrested on the charge of taking out a procession in defiance of the Punjab Public Safety Ordinance, were tried by Mr. E. S. Lewis, Magistrate First Class, Lahore, in the Central Jail. The Court found them guilty and sentenced them to one year's rigorous imprisonment each.

GOVT. COMMUNIQUE

LAHORE, Feb. 22 (A.P.I.): The Punjab Government issued today following Communique on the situation in the Punjab:—

Yesterday evening's procession in Lahore was halted as usual on the Mall where 180 temporary arrests were made. Today a procession of about 200 women amused themselves

establishment of close and friendly relations with the British people for the mutual advantage of both countries and for the advancement of the cause of peace and freedom all over the world."

by trying to climb over the Government House gate.

IN AMRITSAR

In Amritsar yesterday there was a procession of about 600 persons and certain leaders were taken into custody. They then tried to hoist the Muslim League flag on the Police station, but they were forcibly dispersed.

In Sialkot on the 21st afternoon a mob tried to storm the jail and it became necessary to have a lathi charge. The men thereafter threw stones at the police resulting in injuries to ten constables and one assistant sub-inspector. It became necessary to fire six rounds, but no one appears to have been injured. In Sheikhupura there were several small processions while from Gujranwala no report has been received.

IN JULLUNDAR

In Jullunder there were the usual token processions. In Hoshiapur there were two processions yesterday the first numbered about 500 persons and seven arrests were made. The second was about 3,000 and was headed by about 100 women. In Ludhiana there was a procession of about 50 persons who paraded in front of the jail and the district courts. They were quite peaceful.

PUNJAB-SIND DISPUTE

KARACHI, Feb. 22 (API): The six-year old inter-provincial dispute between the Punjab and Sind over the distribution of the Indus water has been referred to the Secretary of State for India for a final award.

LATEST BAZAR QUOTATIONS

BOMBAY, Feb. 22 9 p.m.

	Rs.	as.
Cotton March	431	8
Silver Chamber	141	0
Silver Bullion	157	0
Silver Fagan	150	0
Gold Bullion	96	6
Gold Fagan	96	12

NEW YORK COTTON (MARCH), NEW YORK, Feb. 22. New York cotton is closed today.

FRESH ATTEMPT TO CONQUER EVEREST

Pre-Digested Foods And Rocket-Firing Lines As Paraphernalia

Captain Bandit Reveals Plans Three Years Ahead

LONDON, Feb. 23, (Reuter): The next attempt to climb Mount Everest in the Himalayas—the world's highest mountain—will be planned with all the care and attention to detail which went into the second front, Group Captain A. F. Bandit, R. A. F. who is organising the expedition, declared.

Base Camp

Captain Bandit plans to form a base camp about 16,000 feet up the mountain and heavy equipment such as generators, petrol and other stores will be dropped by parachute. "The base camp will be really comfortable and have all the amenities that it is possible to have", he said. "It is only by having the best of everything from climbers to equipment that we shall ever get to the top and this calls for a lot of research."

Before any expedition sets out he intends to experiment with new forms of tents, oxygen equipment, snow suits, self-cooking foods and pre-cooked and pre-digested foods, rocket firing lines and thermos flasks.

THREE YEARS' PREPARATION

He estimates that preparations will take about three years. The final expedition is expected to comprise about 12 expert climbers including doctors. "They are sure to be wanted for frostbite snowblindness and other ailments and they should pick up a lot of data about living in rarefied air conditions", he said.

One major problem to be surmounted before Captain Bandit's expedition can move is to obtain permission from the Dalai Lama of Tibet for the climb. First attempts have proved disappointing but Captain Bandit intimated he had alternative plans for tackling this difficulty. "When previous expeditions have gone out there have always been poor crops in Tibet for the next two years and the Lama's advisers have said that the Gods of the mountain have been angered by having their privacy usurped", Captain Bandit said. "What has happened is that these expeditions have required a great many porters and Tibetan peasants and farmers who were paid two rupees a day for portering and have neglected their lands. If we can arrange for an air-drop to start off with it will obviate all that." It might even be possible to land an aircraft fitted with special landing gears at the base camp, he added.

"BUSH" BANDIT

Forthright, burly Australian-born, Captain Bandit—known in flying circles as "Bush"—is now back in Britain after making a solo flight to Australia last month in a Miles Gemini aircraft—a light twin-engined monoplane, one of the latest types to come off the Miles production line.

Captain Bandit said: "If another attempt to climb Everest is to be made we must decide on a fixed policy. Either it is done as cheaply as possible and we trust to luck that things turn out all right or else the thing is thoroughly gone into and planned regardless of expense. I think results would justify taking the second course and I am going ahead with planning on that basis—this expedition will be planned with all the care of a major operation during war."

Bevin's Proposals For Palestine

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22 (UPA): A purported memorandum on Palestine by British Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin, to be submitted to the United Nations shortly, to-day proposed that the Palestinian people be given a larger measure of responsibility for local affairs and be associated with the Central Government as soon as a new policy is put into effect.

The memorandum, as published by the American League for Free Palestine declared that "British participation in the Government shall not continue longer than necessary to effect the transaction from trusteeship to complete independence" and that the suggested period is five years.



The Hon'ble Felicity, daughter of Lord Wavell, and Lady Wavell and Capt. Peter Longmore I. A. son of Air Chief Marshal Sir Arthur and Lady Longmore, whose marriage took place at New Delhi on Feb. 20.

DOLLARS FOR GOLD PURCHASE

LONDON, Feb. 21, (Reuter): The news that Britain is preparing to fulfil her undertaking to make all current sterling earnings freely convertible into dollars has evidently been interpreted as implying that Britain would provide dollars with which India can buy gold from the United States.

This interpretation, says Sydney Gampell, Reuter's financial editor, is wildly improbable. British economists are gravely concerned as to how long Britain will be able to spare dollars to buy her own and India's bread, he adds.

Foreign Office For India

(From Our Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, Feb. 22. The decision, according to lobbies, has been reached to amalgamate the External Affairs and the Commonwealth Relations departments into India's Foreign Office with, almost, immediate effect. The new organisation will control both the Diplomatic and Trade commissions abroad. The similar amalgamation of the Food and Agriculture Department at an early date is also envisaged.

BURMESE START "REVOLT BY MISTAKE"

RANGOON, Feb. 22 (A.P.I.): U Aung San, Deputy Chairman of the Burma Interim Government, appeared today to the Burmese people to surrender their illicit arms. Unconfirmed press reports said that the unrest and confusion in the interior of Burma was the result of a 'report by mistake' launched by supporters of the Anti-Fascist Peoples Freedom League.

U Aung San said, that a revolutionary upheaval is undesirable at this stage.

Reports appearing in Rangoon newspapers today said that far-reaching plans were made by the AFPFL for a general uprising if the recent London negotiations on the future of Burma failed. In some cases district leaders misinterpreted their instructions and a "revolt broke out by mistake."

Tory M.P. Denounces 'Quit India' Statement

LONDON, Feb. 22 (UPA): Conservative Member of Parliament R. A. Butler drew strong applause at the Political Educational Conference today when he denounced the British Government's "Quit India" statement.

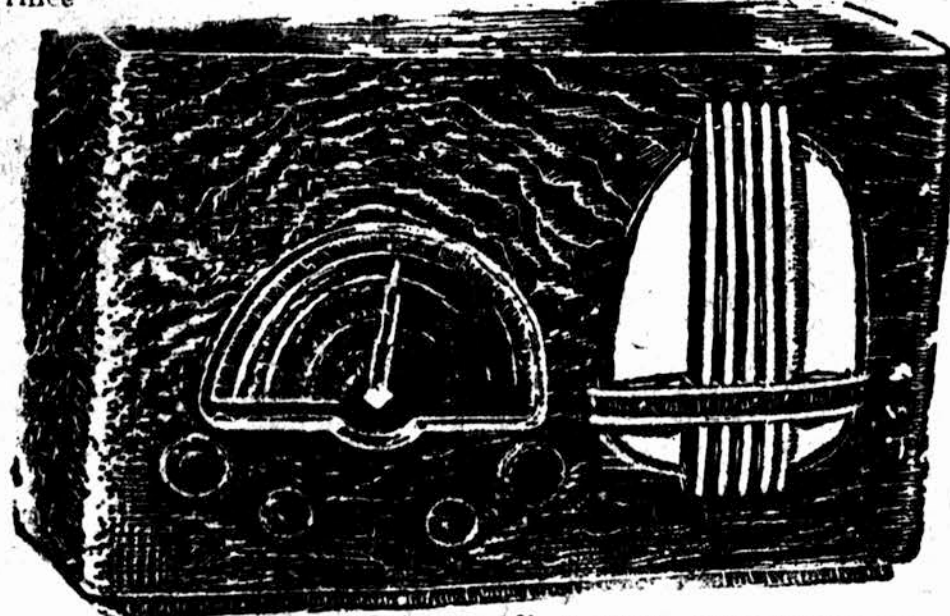
Butler said: "It is hard to think we are the same nation which stood alone in the darkest years of the war. Generations of patient statesmanship have striven for the unity of India, and now the British Government callously announces that responsible power will be handed over at a certain date whether there be a suitably constituted central authority or not and even if small units and minorities are to be thrown into the maelstrom to fend for themselves."

EGYPT'S STERLING BALANCES

CAIRO, Feb. 22, (Reuter): A British mission headed by Sir Wilfred Eady of the Treasury arrived in Cairo today to discuss Egypt's 450,000,000 sterling balances.

The British members will meet Premier Nokrashy Pasha next Monday. Egypt's sterling balances are second only to India.

Sir Wilfred Eady has already been to India for preliminary talks on a settlement of the balances there.



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Baluchistan, Baluch U.P., U.P. States, Ajmer, Mewar and Rajputana
States, Sind, Bombay Presidency, Bombardment, C.P., and O.I.

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TELE RADEM

PHONE 2643

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ENTERTAINMENT TOPICS-AT HOME AND ABROAD

BY "SARDI"

GARBO AND BERGMAN

Sweden has given the film world two actresses who have achieved phenomenal success: GRETA GARBO who seems to have retired from the screen, and Ingrid Bergman, two of whose early films are showing currently—"Intermezzo" at the Regal and "Rage in Heaven" at the Metro.

It was said of DUSE, the great Italian tragedienne, that her acting emanated from the heart, while that of SARAH BERNHARDT, the finest of French actresses who, if my memory serves me right, made a film on Queen Elizabeth for Adolph Zukor in the early silent-picture days, came from the head. This, I think, is precisely the difference between the greatness of Garbo and Bergman.

SCREEN DUSE

There was warmth and ardour, such as can only come from the heart in Garbo's acting—like Duse's. This quality took her from a barber's shop in Stockholm to Hollywood with her discoverer Mauritz Stiller. Once in that fickle city, Garbo's fame eclipsed that of Stiller who soon died. But his discovery went from strength to strength, gaining wide fame as the romantic partner of JOHN GILBERT then at the top of the tree. She reached, I feel, the pinnacle of greatness with her performance in QUEEN CHRISTINA for which the King of Sweden bestowed on her, almost fifteen years ago, the highest order of merit an artiste can receive in that country. Incidentally, for "Q Christina", she insisted on having Gilbert, whose career had, since the birth of the talkies, suffered, as her leading man—a noble gesture from one artiste to another in the latter's time of need. Incidentally, Garbo's insistence on having no leading man but Gilbert for "Queen Christina", led to M.G.M. having to remove their own selection for the role—LAURENCE OLIVIER, then only an average actor who, today is winning laurels for himself with the release of his HENRY V in America, and with his stage productions of KING LEAR and OEDIPUS.

Meanwhile, Garbo has vanished from the screen, after two indifferent comedies—"Ninotchka", which satirised communism at the time of the Russo-German Pact at the start of the late war, and a film with Melvyn Douglas again—a picture so mediocre for Garbo's genius that even its name now eludes me.

What a merry-go-round this show-business is!

FILM BERNHARDT

Ingrid Bergman's histrionics lack warmth, to my mind, because like Bernhardt, she acts mostly with her brains.

Today, Bergman stands at the top of the DR. GEORGE GALLUP poll, conducted each year by the Director of Audience Research, Inc., to determine the year's most popular stars and pictures among American movie goers, on behalf of PHOTOPLAY one of America's most popular film magazines which awards gold medals and certificates to winning stars and films each year.

Here are the Photoplay award winners for 1946, in the order of their popularity:

Amongst women stars, the gold medal for the most popular artiste goes to INGRID BERGMAN, among men to BING CROSBY.

The runners-up; listed alphabetically are as follows: Women—Bette Davis, Judy Garland, Greer Garson and Lana Turner. Men—Gary Cooper, Bob Hope, Van Johnson, Spencer Tracy.

MOST POPULAR FILMS

Coimbatore Mills To Resume

Work On Monday

MADRAS, Feb. 22, (API): Textile strikes in Coimbatore involving 40,000 workers and 32 textile mills have ended, it is officially learned.

The mills will resume work on Monday, Feb. 24.

Government have ordered the release of all persons arrested in connection with the strikes.

GIRL'S CONGRATULATIONS

Mr. V. V. Giri, Minister for Industries and Labour, in a message of congratulations to the mill workers and the Millowners' Association, thanks them for having reached a settlement of the dispute and says: "If this good spirit could be maintained on both sides, the future of peace in industry in Coimbatore is assured."

The ten favourite pictures of 1946, in order of popularity, are the following: 1. "The Bells of St. Mary's" (R.K.O. Radio). 2. "State Fair" (20th Cen. Fox). 3. "The Green Years" (M.G.M.). 4. "Mildred Pierce" (Warner Bros.). 5. "Leave Her to Heaven" (20th Cen. Fox). 6. "Night and Day" (20th Cen. Fox), not yet released in Bombay. 7. "Anna And the King of Siam" (20th Cen. Fox), also not released here so far. 8. "Spellbound" (United Artistes). 9. "Rhapsody in Blue" (Warner Bros.). 10. "Love Letters" (Paramount).

Do you agree with America's choice? It would be interesting to know.

Some Indian film magazine, or, better yet, a special organisation, got up for the purpose, would do well to start taking a similar poll regarding our Indian stars and films. The results would be a fair test of both players and producers.

The General Secretary of the INDIAN MOTION PICTURE EMPLOYEES' UNION informs me that the Union has decided to call a film employees' conference in Bombay, in order to take adequate precautions to safeguard the interests of the toiling millions in the Film Industry in all its branches, including studios, theatres, film laboratories, etc.... A Sub-Committee of representatives belonging to different studios etc., has been appointed by the Union to make this conference a success.

The date and rendezvous of the conference are yet to be fixed.

SHAKESPEARE IN HINDUSTANI

Famous Pictures have undertaken the production of ROMEO AND JULIET. SAPRU and NARGIS have been cast in the title roles. Let us hope that this Hindi adaptation of a Foreign classic will strive to be original in its settings and costumes and not ape slavishly the decor and dresses of former Western films of the same play.

An English version of the picture, if made, would carry a measure of appeal for a certain section of the vast public.

This undertaking is by no means the first of its kind, for, years ago, SOHRAB MODI made a screen version of HAMLET with himself in the name part and NASEEM making her debut as Ophelia. The picture, which many of you probably still remember, was called KHOON KA KHOON. It is a pity that some of these old films are not re-issued. Some enterprising distributing concern should buy up some of the best of the old pictures and release them for the benefit of the teen-agers among picturegoers who might not have had the chance to see them.

"Mali", "Devdas", "Pukhar" and "The Light of Asia" (how many recall this?) are some of the pictures the present writer would like to see again.

JOURNALIST TURNS PUBLICIST
SUDHIR SANYAL, well-known veteran of journalism in Calcutta, continues to devote his pen to the use of film publicity.

With Pioneer Pictures' "Chandrasekhar", he embarks on yet another publicity campaign such as his effective work, in this direction, for New Theatres.

Sanal has also joined Modern Advertising Chambers, Calcutta, as a partner of the firm.

That's all till next week rolls around.

Cawnpore Mills Lockout

CAWNPORE, Feb. 21, (API): The management of the local New Victoria Mills have declared lockout in their mills today following a strike by the workers of the mills as a protest against the alleged retrenchment of some workers.

The lockout in the Lakshmi Ratan Cotton Mills has been lifted by the management today as a result of compromise reached between the labour and the management.

The lockout in the J. K. Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills still continues.

Ahmedabad League Leader Dead

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 22, (A. P. I.): Mr. Nizamuddin Querishi, President of the Ahmedabad District Muslim League died this morning. His body was taken in a procession to the burial ground outside Delhi Gate.

BRITISH DAILY PAPERS ACCOMMODATE PERIODICALS HIT BY COAL CRISIS

LONDON, Feb. 21. (Reuter): The ban on publication of British periodicals imposed, because of the fuel crisis has been raised and publishers may proceed with the printing of numbers due for issue on and after March 3, it is understood.

The decision to suspend publication was come to on February 17 after consultations between the Minister of Fuel and Power, the Newsprint Supply Company and the Periodical Proprietors Association.

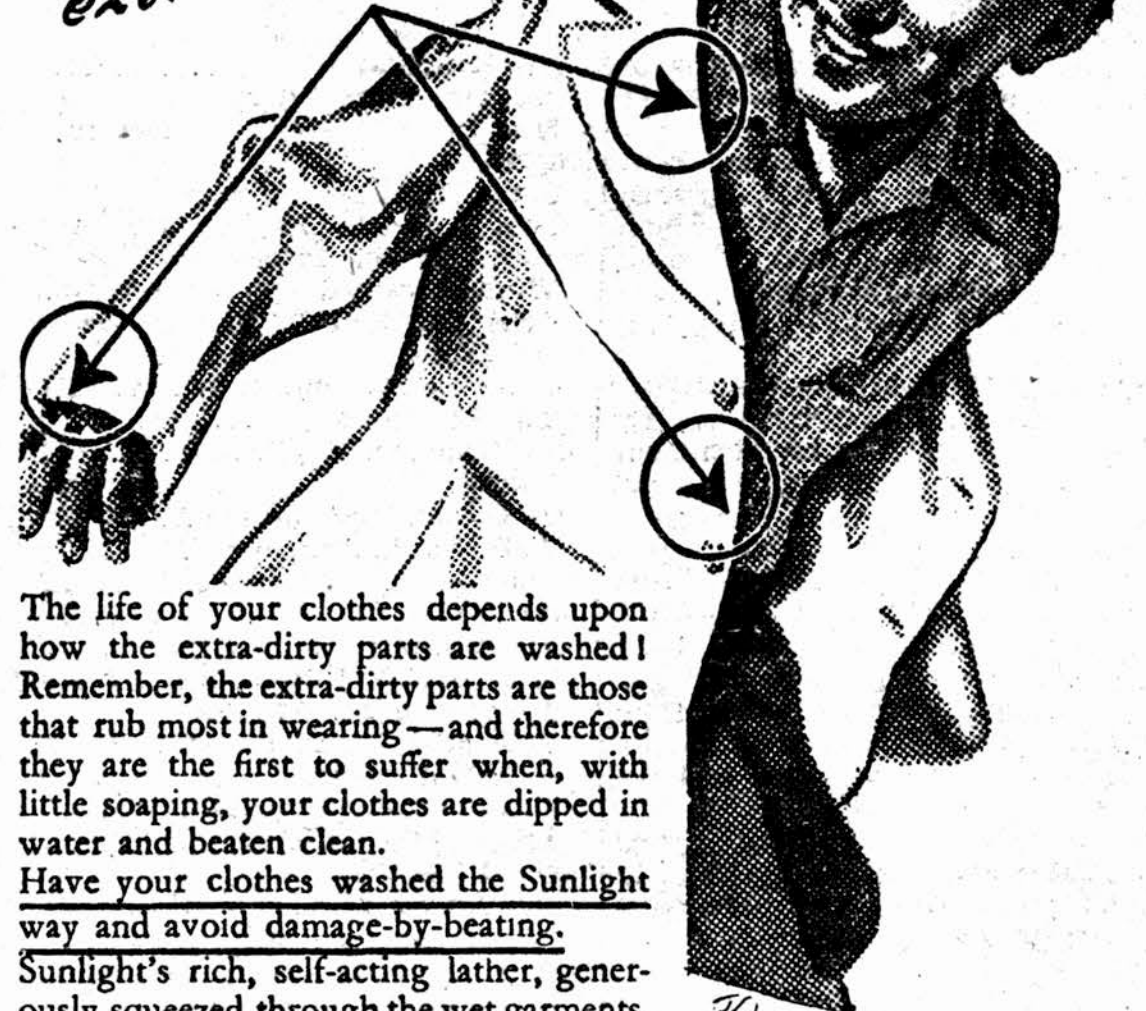
Many of the suspended periodicals were offered space in national daily papers during the period of the ban. The liberal 'News Chronicle' gave

space to 'New Statesman' as did 'Evening Standard' the 'Daily Graphic' arranged to put a page of each day's issue at the disposal of various weeklies including 'Everybodies', 'Picture Post', 'Truth', 'Illustrated London News', 'Country Life' and 'Catholic Tablet'. The 'Daily Express' gave the leader page to several commercial weeklies including the Iron and Steel Trades Gazette.

The 'Daily Mail' found room for principal features of the 'Spectator' and the 'Financial Times' devoted a page to material chosen by the Editor of 'Economist'.

WHITE EVERY TIME

—even the extra-dirty parts



The life of your clothes depends upon how the extra-dirty parts are washed! Remember, the extra-dirty parts are those that rub most in wearing—and therefore they are the first to suffer when, with little soaping, your clothes are dipped in water and beaten clean.

Have your clothes washed the Sunlight way and avoid damage-by-beating.

Sunlight's rich, self-acting lather, generously squeezed through the wet garments, will make them white every time—thoroughly and safely cleaned. This pure Soap removes dirt, without beating; leaving the fabrics soft as a feather and leaving, too, your hands soft and smooth.

It's washed the SUNLIGHT way!

SUNLIGHT SOAP

S. 61-50

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TEG FARMS-PATIALA

Punters Fare Badly At Bombay Races

JOCKEY HANUMAN SINGH SERIOUSLY INJURED

(By Our Racing Correspondent)

BOMBAY, SATURDAY
A NASTY ACCIDENT OCCURRED TODAY AT MAHALUXMI IN THE THIRD DIVISION OF THE WORLI PLATE IN WHICH TWO INDIAN JOCKEYS, PANDU KHADE AND HANUMAN SINGH WERE INVOLVED.

PURITY DIES

Soon after passing the second enclosure, Purity came down with the first-named jockey and immediately next Manuman Singh was heavily thrown from Yemin Ul Mulk as a result of collision with the trembling Purity who, having broken both his fore-legs, succumbed quickly. Pandu Khade had a miraculous escape while Hanuman Singh was removed in an unconscious state.

Only two firm favourites materialised and enriched the Book-makers again.

Old-timer Khodayar Rustom sent out two big-priced winners Spanish Suit and All Gold, both of whom practically led from pillar to post. Khodayar's winners scored by narrow margin, Shaikh struggling hard at the end.

SOLITARY WIN FOR GWALIOR

Chavan steered a solitary win for the large Gwalior establishment which catered candidates in all but one event.

Mannawi was the days noted performer. This good Arab shouldering 9 stones 12 pounds with substitute Magan Singh on his back, was trailing the field as Gold Flake emerged into the straight. Twenty yards from the winning post Talisman overhauled the early leader and appeared to have the race in safe keeping.

Many observers believe that Evans astride Talisman took things lightly at the critical stage when Mannawi swept past to score by a head.

Amazingly, Gold Flake put a second run when placing third, a neck behind Talisman.

There were only eleven tickets on the treble event pool each of which returned Rs. 7.234-8.

RESULTS.

THE SYRIAN PLATE (Div. II).

Dist.—7 furlongs.

Mr. K. T. Sampat's SPANISH SUIT 8-5, Shaikh 1

M/s. A. D. and S. D. Abraham's KING SOLOMON 9-3. Hannu-mansingh 2

M/s. Ahmed Abbas, T. E. Jalal and M. E. G. Patel's JANAB 7-13, Aurobindo 3

Mr. A. A. Suterwalla's WARD AL HUZAZ 8-4, Khalil 4

All ran.

Won by: Sh. hd., 2-1/2 L, 2-1/2 L.

Time: 1 mt. 38-2/5 secs.

Winner trained by: K. Rustom.

Favourite: Dhiban.

Tote paid: Rs. 121 for win, Rs. 41, Rs. 19 and Rs. 24 for places.

THE WORLI PLATE (Div. III)

Dist.—5 furlongs.

Maharani Chinnabai's PRINCE VIJIT 8-7, West 1

Mr. A. J. Wadia's TOMCAT 8-7, Kheemsingh 2

Mr. Sion F. Nessim and Major A. Svamvur's FAST WORKER 8-7, Evans 3

Maharaja of Gwalior's MARATHA MANDIR 8-7, Chavan 4

All ran.

Not run: Blue Smoke.

Won by: 2L, 2L, 1-1/2 L.

Time: 1 min. 3-2/5 secs.

Winner trained by: J. Thompson.

Tote paid: Rs. 123 for win, Rs. 28, Rs. 16 and Rs. 19 for places.

THE SYRIAN PLATE (Div. III)

Dist.—7 furlongs.

Mr. P. Sugnomal's ALL GOLD 7-9, Shaikh 1

Mr. Mahomed Jamoor's NAJAI-MAN SAMI 8-6, Dasrat Singh 2

Mr. Ali Akbar's KHALAF AL HAWA 8-2, Dar 3

Mr. R. J. Sigtia's SOLFERINO 7-7, Jagdish 4

All ran.

Won by: Sh. hd. 1/2 L, 2-1/2 L.

Time: 1 min. 37-4/5 secs.

Winner trained by: K. Rustom.

Favourite: Jahaj Mahal.

Tote paid: Rs. 95 for win, Rs. 35, Rs. 39, and Rs. 29 for places.

THE WORLI PLATE (Div. II)

Distance 5 Furlongs.

Nawabzada Yemin-ul-Mulk's MULLICK SHAH 8-7 Evans 1

Maharaja of Gwalior's MAN MANDIR 8-7 Chavan 2

Mr. Kesherdey H's AZAD HIND 8-7 P. Khade 3

Mr. D. K. Aswani's MUSSOORIE

8-7 Kasbekar 4

Not run: Here Again.

Won by 2 lengths, 4 lengths, 2 lengths.

Time: 1 min. 3 1-5 secs.

Tote paid Rs. 26 for Win, Rs. 13, 15, and 28 for Places.

Winner trained by Selvaratnam.

THE CHANTILY PLATE—Distance 1 1/4 Miles.

Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy's VALET-TA 8-4 Jones 1

Mr. Diamond's PRIORITY 8-11 Evans 2

Mr. Osman Chotani's PAY MASTER 8-0 Mullsingh 3

Maharaja of Gwalior's NISHAT 8-4 West 4

All ran.

Won by 1/2 length, Hd, 1/2 length.

Time: 2 mins. 14 secs.

Tote paid Rs. 42 for Win, Rs. 17, 19 and 35 for Places.

Winner trained by Dinshaw.

THE LOVEGROVE PLATE—Distance 1 1/4 Miles.

Maharaja of Gwalior's HIS MASTER'S VOICE 8-11 Chavan 1

Mr. J. D. Banatwalla's GOLDEN-FUTURE 8-4 P. Khade 2

Mr. R. J. Gazdar's BELAMINA 8-5 Cunningham 3

Maharaja of Gwalior's GENERALISSIMO 7-13 Kasbekar 4

Not run: Philita, Blue Arrow.

Won by Hd. 2 lengths, 1 1/2 lengths.

Time: 2 mins. 10 secs.

Tote paid Rs. 28 for win, Rs. 23, 20 and 36 for Places.

Winner trained by Maj. V. M. Lad.

THE WORLI PLATE (Div. I)—Distance 5 Furlongs.

M/s. Chandulal J. Shah and M. H. Ahmedbhai's JANE JIGAR 8-7 Kheemsingh 1

Rao Saheb D. K. Parker's PAPER KING 8-7 Raffaele 2

Mr. Osman Chotani's POST MASTER 8-7 P. Khade 3

Mr. D. K. Aswani's MALAYAN 8-7 Kasbekar 4

Not run: Doorani.

Won by Shd. 1 length, 1 1/2 lengths.

Time: 1 min. 2 4-5 secs.

Tote paid Rs. 65 for Win, Rs. 21, 25 and 20 for Places.

Winner trained by A. L. J. Talib.

THE FERMOY PLATE—Distance 1 Mile.

The Chief of Patdi's PARTING SUMMER 8-8 Jagdish 1

The Chief of Patdi's SOME TREASURE 8-12 Evans 2

JOVVI HVEN suotiege 'A 'M 'IV 8-5 Raffaele 3

Maharani of Kashmir's JO HUKUM 8-12 Kasbekar 4

All ran.

Won by Nk., 1 length, 3/4 length.

Time: 1 min. 42 3-5 secs.

Tote paid Rs. 50 for Win, Rs. 58 26, and 16 for Places.

Winner trained by Buckley.

THE SYRIAN PLATE (Div. I)—Distance 7 Furlongs.

Mrs. E. Reuben's MANNAWI 10-3 Magansingh 1

Mr. Diamond's TALISMAN 8-3 Evans 2

Maharaja of Gwalior's GOLD FLAKE 10-7 Chavan 3

Mr. Hope's ASSAF MAHMUD 8-9 Kheemsingh 4

Not run: Arabian Star, Yisir Arab.

Tote paid Rs. 97 for Win, Rs. 27, 15 and 22 for Places.

Winner trained by H. R. Somekh.

Hammond May Play In Final Test

SYDNEY, Feb. 22 (Reuter): Walter Hammond hopes to be able to lead England in the final Test match being here on February 28. He said today that he is feeling better and has decided to give himself a trial on Monday when he intends to play squash rackets.

West Zone Well Placed In Final On Second Day Excellent Bowling By Amir Elahi: Maka Bats Well

BOMBAY, Saturday.

WEST ZONE (First Innings) 492
NORTH ZONE (First Innings) 205
for five wickets

When stumps were drawn on the second day of the final between the West Zone and the North Zone, the latter still needed 137 runs to avert the follow with half their side dismissed and the prospect of the second new ball early in the morning tomorrow.

The remaining four West Zone wickets fell to Fazal Mahamood, who deserved every single one of them if only for the persistent manner in which he attacked the batsmen yesterday with so much effect and yet with such little success. The brightest knock amongst the tail-enders was that of Maka who played far better than either his score or number in the batting order might indicate. He faced all bowlers with confidence, and with a variety of scoring strokes monopolised the scoring so much that of the 51 runs scored during his stay only 13 did not come from his bat. Gul Mohammad carried his bat for 47 including one beautiful six to square leg off Amarnath. It was a good knock, for Gul Mohammad seems to have learnt the value of patience at the wickets.

MISSSED CATCHES

When it was their turn to bat, the North Zone batsmen experienced almost as much luck as did Modi and Hazare. Some seven catches were dropped or missed during the innings of which one alone may be called difficult, and that was when Maka failed to hold on to a leg snick by Anwar Hussein off Amir Elahi when the batsman had scored barely half a dozen runs. But the plan for dropping one of the easiest catches ever dropped in first class cricket at the Brabourne Stadium goes to Ibrahim who missed Mohammad Saeed at short square leg off Hazare when the batsman was in his tens. The bowler who suffered most from these lapses in the field was undoubtedly Phadkar who had three catches either dropped or missed of his bowling. Vinoo at short fine leg dropped Balbir Chana Khanna when he was only one in a total of five: Tarapore dropped Imtiaz of a short bouncing ball at short square leg and Vinoo in the same position failed to attempt convincingly at a ball played by Maqsood that passed him low down to his left. Tarapore dropped more catches, the first at short fine leg off Vinoo, Kisenchand benefiting, and again the same batsman was let off by Tarapore in the slips off Amir Elahi, the batsman on the two occasions being in his forties and fifties respectively.

Mohammad Saeed played more subdued than is usual with him, but apart from the chance that he put up at short square leg, played sound cricket particularly while facing Phadkar whom he twice drove to the off boundary.

CLEVER CRICKET

But the finest performance with the bat and the ball during this year's tournament was the duel between Amarnath and Amir Elahi. It was indeed 'a liberal education' to watch these two tussle for supremacy. Amarnath started attacking from the very beginning stepping well outside his crease to smother the spins of the Baroda bowler. The great bowler that he is, Amir Elahi tossed them up to him now on his off stumps, now just a little outside his off stumps, now well outside his off stump. Amarnath always jumped down the wicket to all flighted deliveries and drove them, mostly to mid off without benefitting thereby. Elahi started to mix his deliveries very well and sometimes sent down a faster ball pitched on his leg stump. Amarnath played everything with confidence and once sent the slow bowler to the extra cover boundary in majestic style. But the slow bowler soon had the Test cricketer well and truly beaten. Amarnath was dismissed by a ball that was sent down without much trajectory, pitched on the middle stump, came very fast off the pitch to hit the off stump.

Indeed, Amir Elahi bowled as well

as ever. He has always been at his best when bowling to a top class batsman who was attacking him—Against Hazare when he scored some 250 runs against the Muslims in the Pentangulars, against Merchant the year before last in the Ranji Trophy. There is no doubt what, none apart, Elahi is the finest spin bowler of his type in the country today.

Kisenchand's was a dogged innings marked by a conspicuous absence of any strokes on the off side save an occasional late and square cut. Indeed, when Elahi sent him half volleys outside his off stump, the ball was either left alone or a crooked attempt to push it to the on side was made, but not always successfully. This latter tendency necessitated the unusual positioning of a player almost immediately behind the popping crease at mid-on.

SCORE BOARD

Score Board:—	
WEST ZONE (FIRST INNINGS)	
Ibrahim c Kisenchand b Amarnath	2
Vinoo Mankad c and b Khan Mahamood	1
Modi c Maqsood Ahmed b Fazal Mahamood	124
Hazare l.b.w. b Zulfiqar Ahmed	185
Rangnekar run out	6
Adhikari c Balbir Chand b Amarnath	40
Gul Mohammad not out	47
Phadkar c Imtiaz b Fazal Mahamood	6
Amir Elahi b Fazal Mahamood	13
Maka c Zulfiqar Ahmed b Fazal Mahamood	41
Tarapore c Kisenchand b Fazal Mahamood	2
Extras	25
Total	492

Fall of wickets: 1/8, 2/10, 3/278, 4/289, 5/372, 6/385, 7/410, 8/426, 9/480 and 10/493.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O	M	R	W
Amarnath	25	2	117	2
Khan Mohammad	17	0	106	1
Fazal Mahamood	32.6	7	118	5
Zulfiqar Ahmed	16	1	83	1
Maqsood Ahmed	7	0	33	0
Balbir Chand Khanna	5	0	10	0

NORTH ZONE (FIRST INNINGS)

Mohammad Saeed c Amir Elahi b Vinoo Mankad	43
Balbir Chand Khanna b Phadkar	5
Imtiaz b Amir Elahi	23
Kisenchand batting	64
Amarnath b Amir Elahi	28
Maqsood Ahmed c Vinoo Mankad b Tarapore	20
Anwar Hussein batting	16
Fazal Mahamood, Khan Mohammad, Zulfiqar Ahmed and Irani to bat.	
Extras	6

Total (for 5 wkts.) 205

Fall of wickets: 1/9, 2/53, 3/91, 4/137 and 5/170.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O	M	R	W
Phadkar	9	0	40	1
Hazare	5	0	11	0
Amir Elahi	25	4	71	2
Vinoo Mankad	16	1	46	1
Tarapore	12	3	31	1

Norwegian Sportsman Jailed

HAMBURG, Feb. 21 (Reuter):—Charles Hoff, the famous Norwegian sportsman, was sentenced yesterday to nine years forced labour for his political activities during the occupation when he was in charge of sports in Norway, the British News Service in Germany reported to-day.

He arrested a large number of famous sportsmen, dismissed sports editors of Oslo newspapers and appointed quislings in their places.

He was once the world pole vault champion. His activities as "amateur" were such that he was internationally barred from taking part in amateur events.

Peter Smith To Be Honoured

SYDNEY, Feb. 22 (Reuter): The New South Wales Cricket Association have decided to mount and inscribe and then present a ball to Peter Smith, the Essex spin bowler, for his brilliant feat here. Nobody can recall an English bowler in Australia ever previously taking nine wickets in a single innings of a first class match.

CITY AND SUBURBS

Hindu: Phalgun Shud 2, 2003
Muslim: Rabi-ul-Akher 1, 1366
Parsi: Shehriyavar 23, 1316
Sunrise: 7-3 a.m. Sunset 6-43 p.m.
Hightide: 01-29, 13-36
Lowtide: 07-42, 19-26

Today's Engagements

SHAHID MAFAT SHAH SOCIALIST LIBRARY: Under the auspices of the Congress Socialist Party, the library will be opened by Comrade Purshotam Tricunddas at 9-30 a.m. to-day at the Congress Socialist Party Office, Marathi Grantha Sangrahalaya Bhai Jivanji Lane, Thakurdwar.

RATIONING STAFF ASSOCIATION: A special meeting of the Central Rationing Staff Board will be held at 5 p.m. to-day at the office of the Association.

ANJUMAN-I-ISLAM OLD STUDENTS ASSOCIATION: Annual Meeting at 11 a.m. to-day at the Anjuman-i-Islam Hall, 92, Hornby Road.

MUSICAL ART SOCIETY: Vocal music by Chidanand D. Nagarkar at Wagle Hall Kandewadi at 9-30 a.m. to-day.

CHIKITSAKA SAMOOHA PAST STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION: Ninth Annual General Meeting at 3-30 p.m. to-day in school premises.

G. E. INSTITUTE'S GIRLS HIGH SCHOOL: Annual Prize-giving ceremony at 4-30 p.m. to-day, Hon. Mr. Justice M. C. Chagla to preside.

PARSEE COLONY CHILDRENS' SPORTS: at V. J. T. I. Ground from 2 p.m. to-day. Mr. J. C. Maitra to preside and Mrs. Maitra to give away prizes.

YOUNG MEN'S BOVI ASSOCIATION: Tenth Annual Gathering at 2-30 p.m. to-day at Sir C. J. Hall, Mr. L. M. Patil, presiding.

BOMBAY SPIRITUAL CENTRE: Discourse in Hindi by Swami Vilas-anandji on "Vivek Chudamani" at 6 p.m. to-day.

ARYA SAMAJ, BOMBAY: Public meeting at Arya Samaj, Vithalbhai Patel Road, at 7 p.m. today when Shri Pandit Vijayshanker will deliver lecture on Shreyan Swadharma.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: Public lecture on "Three Kinds of Sleep" to-day at 6-15 p.m. at Wadia Building, Opp. Flora Fountain.

YOUTH COMMITTEE OF THE BAHAI'S: Lectures by Mrs. Shirin K. Fozdar and Dr. H. M. Manji, at 5 p.m. to-day at Baha'i Centre, Krishna Building, Bori-Bunder.

THE FRIENDS' ASSOCIATION: Lecture by Mrs. Godavaribai Parulekar on Waralies at Podar College at 6 p.m. to-day.

KARNATAK SANGH: Annual Day celebrations of the Mahila Mandal at 4 p.m. to-day at Anand Bhuvan Hall, Vithalbhai Patel Road.

BOMBAY TAMIL SANGHAM: Tiruvalluvar and Dr. Swaminatha Iyer day celebrations at the S. I. E. School Hall, at 5-30 p.m. to-day Sir R. K. Shunmugham Chettiar will preside.

BOMBAY ALL MALAYALEE CONFERENCE: Public meeting of the Malayalees to discuss the problem of Unification of Kerala at Podar College, Matunga, at 9-30 a.m.

KEROSENE PRICE.
The Government of Bombay has issued an order authorising Oil Companies to increase the selling prices of kerosene oil in packed tins by Re. 0-6 per new four gallon blackplate kerosene oil tin with effect from February 22, 1947. The relevant Notifications are published in the Bombay Government "Gazette" Extraordinary dated February 22, 1947.

The Government of Bombay has extended the term of appointment of the Committee for Art Education by a further three months from March 1, 1947.

TODAY ON RADIO

SUNDAY, Feb. 23.

BOMBAY-1.
244 m. (1,231 kc/s)-7-30 a.m. Song of Week (by D'Amel). 7-40 News (M) 7-50 News (S) 8-0 News (E) 8-15 News (H) 8-30 Gajanan Karnad (Violin) 8-45 Champaklal Veragivala (Geets) 9-0 Vazirbal (Thumri) 9-15 Vinayakrao Patwardhan 11-0 Film Music 11-30 Review by Habib Tanvir (H) 11-45 Roshanara Begum (Khayal Vilambit and Drut Thumri).
12-45 p.m. News (M) 12-50 News (G) 12-55 R. N. Karkare (Sur-Malhar) 1-25 News (H) 1-30 News (E) 1-40 Music 4-20 Roshanara Begum (Kayal Vilambit and Drut Thumri aur Dadra) 5-15 Programme for children (M) 5-45 Instr. Music 5-55 Locals 6-0 News (E) 6-10 News (H) 6-15 Ghazalen 6-30 Gulab Bai (Bijapur) (Marathi songs) 6-45 Kannada Songs (by G. S. Yelladurkar) 7-0 Gokulibai Kakodkar (Bhilmalas) 7-30 R. N. Karkare (Puria) 8-0 News (M) 8-15 News (G) 8-30 Book review by Murlidhar Thakar (G) 8-45 Kavya Darshan 9-0 News (E) 9-15 News (H) 9-30 B. B. C. News 9-45 Air Orchestra 10-0 Symphonic Hour.

Weather News For Farmers

FORECAST TILL MONDAY MORNING:—Dry weather.
OUTLOOK FOR FURTHER 2 DAYS:—No appreciable change.
BHARATIYA VIDYA BHAVAN: Khad Muhurt Ceremony of the Bhavan's New Building at Chowpaty Road will be performed by Shri Munshi at Chowpaty premises at 8 a.m. today.

KHER TO MEET CONGRESS M.L.AS

Problems Of Districts To Be Discussed

BOMBAY, Feb. 22 (API): The Prime Minister of Bombay, Mr. B. G. Kher, will begin on Monday a series of meetings with the members of the Bombay Legislature Congress Party at his residence to discuss with them the problems and grievances of their districts.

The members of the Party will meet Mr. Kher in groups arranged according to their respective districts and the meetings will be held on Mondays and Fridays. The Premier will meet two groups in succession on each day each meeting lasting an hour. The meeting will end on March 28.

ALL-INDIA DENTAL ASSOCIATION

Dr. S. P. Kapadia Elected President Of Bombay Branch

At the annual general meeting of the Bombay Provincial Branch of the All-India Dental Association held at the Green's Hotel, the following office-bearers were elected for the year 1947:—

Dr. S. P. Kapadia (President), Dr. G. V. Desai (Vice-President), Dr. H. D. Merchant (General Secretary), Dr. C. B. Shroff (Jt. Secretary), and Dr. R. D. Umrigar (Treasurer).

The General Secretary in his report stated that since the inception of the Bombay Branch in February, 1946, three local branches were formed at Poona, Ahmedabad and Surat. Due to the disturbed conditions in the city, the decision to start a circulating library could not be put into effect and the Provincial Dental Conference had to be postponed.

Dr. V. M. Desai, the outgoing President, said that the Association, which was formed a year ago as a result of the Bore Committee's report, had drafted a Dental Act, which had been accepted by the Central Government and will be introduced in the Central Legislature probably in March next. He announced the All-India Dental Conference would be held on March 13 at Delhi.

Dr. S. P. Kapadia, the new president, said that though they had four dental colleges in India, they did not yet have a Dental Act, whereas Ceylon and Goa, which had no educational facilities for the profession, safeguarded the health of the people by having dental legislation. The Government would not take up the matter until it was forced to do so by the profession and the public.

Railway Reservation

The Jt. Hon. Secretaries, the Passengers and Traffic Relief Association writes: Reservation of berths in the Upper classes (I and II) will be resumed on 15th March 1947, by (1) Kathiawar Mail; (2) Gujarat Mail; (3) Kathiawar Express and (4) Sind Mail. One more facility that had to be taken away for war-time will thus be restored very shortly.

Reception To Abidali

Under the joint auspices of the Federation of Bank Employees, B. E. S. T. Workers' Union, Indu Mills Employees Union, and other Unions, a reception will be given to Mr. Abidali Jafaribhai, who has just returned from a tour in the foreign lands, at 5 p.m. today at Sunderbail Hall.

Quake Shock Recorded In Bombay

BOMBAY, Feb. 22. (A. P. I.): An earthquake shock of slight intensity at its origin about 3,930 miles away was recorded by the seismographs at the Colaba Observatory at 3-41 a.m. (I. S. T.). on Feb. 22, 1947.

TAMIL AND MALAYALAM LITERARY ASSOCIATION.
The Tamil and Malayalam Literary Association held their Annual Social Gathering in the 19th instant with speeches, variety entertainment and prize distribution at the R. A. Podar College of Commerce, Matunga. The gathering was presided over by Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyer, Principall, South Indian Education Society's High School, Matunga.

Inter-Asian Art Exhibition

NEW DELHI, Feb. 20. (UPI): An Inter-Asian Art Exhibition first of its kind, is being organised by the All-India Fine Arts and Crafts Society in co-operation with the Indian Council of World Affairs. Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Member in charge of Education and Art Department, Government of India, will open the exhibition on March 23. The organisers of the exhibition are assured of representative collections from Ceylon, Nepal, Tibet, China, Indonesia, Afghanistan, Iran, Palestine, Syria, Burma and Malaya.

'Kasturba Day' In City

Many Shops Closed: Women Pay Tributes At Meeting

BOMBAY, Saturday.
Glowing tributes to the memory of the late Mrs. Kasturba Gandhi were paid at a public meeting held at Jinnan Hall this evening, in observance of the third anniversary of her death. The meeting was under the joint auspices of several women's organisations of the city. Mrs. Mitahan Lam, Sheriff of Bombay presided.

Mrs. Lam said that the late Kasturba embodied all the great virtues of ancient Hindu womanhood. "Tender-hearted, tolerant and simple, she was 'unsophisticated in her general attitude to life. Devotion to her husband was almost a kind of religion to her, and for him she was prepared to sacrifice her all and live in complete self-effacement."

Kaka Kalekar observed that the late Mrs. Kasturba though not educated in the modern sense of the term, was nevertheless fairly intelligent. She was a religious soul and was well read in Bhagwat Gita and Ramayana. She was almost like a mother to every one, and even great leaders like Pandit Nehru and Sardar Patel, when they visited Gandhiji in his ashram would not go without having a "darshan" of their "Ba".

The city observed "Kasturba Day" by holding prayers in several places. Many shops were closed in mark of respect to her memory.

G.N.B.'s RECITAL

Under the auspices of the South Indian Sangeetha Sabha, Mr. G. N. Balasubramanian and party gave a delightful treat in Karnataki music on Wednesday. The programme was mostly classical, and G. N. B. sprang a Revivalist surprise by rendering "Saras Samadhana", an old-time favourite which had been relegated to the category of the "Forgotten Army". His stylisation of this Kiritan had an original touch and a modern flair, which spoke of high artistry. In "Raga Alap" the vocalist did not confine himself merely to drawing pleasing sound patterns, but stayed on "Jiv Bhava", exploiting fully the emotional element inherent in it. His glamorous note in Mohanam erotic curvatures in Panthuvurali, ornamental showers in Kalyani, criss-crossing glides in Thodi, "pathetic" touches in Edukula Kamboji and pleasing patterns in Hamsanandi were expressive of music with a 'motif'. In rendering 'Nattakuranji', the vocalist and the violinist Rajamanickam revived the glory of the Raga, which had long been on the 'suspended list'. Their artistry resembled the palette work of a painter in background relief, depth and colourful shades. The same finish was evident in the rendering of Swaras, which curled into one another in stylish groupings in marked contrast to the 'fire works' and jaw-breakers, beloved of the pedant. Rajamanickam Pillai exhibited a genius for melody, and his play on the strings was superb. Mridangam Mani regaled the house with his 'gaths' and often stole the thunder from his comrades by a timely 'chap'. The three formed a big combine and exhibited amazing team work. There was a repeat performance by the same artistes on Saturday night.

K. A. C.

City's Water Supply

In connection with the work of raising a portion of the 57' East Steel Main above tide water level at Mahim, a section of the main between Bandra and Mahim will be kept isolated for about 3 days from Saturday the 1st March 1947. The City's water supply will be slightly affected, but the deficiency in the supply will be made good by augmenting the supply from other mains.

Australian Tours To India

S. K. Roy, Editor of the "Illustrated Sporting News", Calcutta, has added one more book to his credit by publishing the Accounts of "the Australian Cricket Tours to India." As a reference book, priced at Rs. 3 per copy, it will be valuable to all those who are interested in the game. It is well printed and illustrated too.

M.C.C. STARS BEAT BY SPIN BOWLING

Smith Claims Nine New South

Wales Wickets

SYDNEY, February 22. (Reuter) within ten minutes of resuming the match against New South Wales here today, the M. C. C. claimed an outstanding wicket Toshack of the state for the addition of only six runs, the innings closing for 342. Smith accepted a return catch to get this wicket which gave him the figures of nine for 121.

But disaster overtook the tourists for Hutton, after scoring freely with 14 off Lindwall's first over was struck on the chin which was badly gashed causing his retirement. Actually, he ran to the other end before retiring as he had deflected the ball towards his face and was credited with a single, which gave him 19 of the first 20 runs. Looking pale when reaching the dressing-room, Hutton was given water and a cigarette but the doctor's examination revealed no necessity for stitches.

Edrich had a large bruise below the heart where the ball struck but was able to continue the innings. Hutton as a precautionary measure is having his chin x-rayed to ascertain whether there was any fracture of the bone.

Edrich and Washbrook batted steadily against pace attack. Then a double bowling change proved successful. Johnston, the right arm spinner, who bowled well against the tourists at Canberra, deceived Washbrook with a spin when the score was 49. Edrich and Compton took the total to 71; then the M. C. C. ran into trouble and in the space of half-an-hour three wickets went down for the addition of only three runs.

Pettiford, an all-rounder who played for the Australian Services in England during the war, puzzled both batsmen when coming on for the first time at 114. Like Smith he tossed the ball high in the air and at 125 induced Yardley to give a return catch which he accepted close to the turf.

Evans did not last long being caught at forward short leg when the score was 142, but Compton remained master and passed his 50 in one hour and 40 minutes.

Hutton, who had been to hospital for an x-ray, returned with good news that no bones in the chin were broken and he resumed his innings being cheered all the way to the crease. Hutton and Smith took the score to 200—Hutton 36—when bad light stopped the play. There had been flashes of lightning for some time and the light gradually became indifferent.

With no improvement in the light, it was decided about 20 minutes before the stumps were due to be drawn that there would be no further play to-day. The M. C. C. with 200 for seven are 142 behind with three wickets to fall. Today's attendance was 12,388 with the receipts of £1,155.

SCORE BOARD

NEW SOUTH WALES (1st Innings)
Washbrook b Johnston 13
Edrich c Morris bowled Toshack 31
Fishlock c & b Johnston 0
Hardstaff stumped Saggars b Toshack 1
Yardley c and b Pettiford 25
Evans c Morris b Toshack 3
Compton Pettiford—75
Hutton (batting) 36
Smith (batting) 12
Extras 4

Total for seven wkts .. close 200

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HYDROCELE SPECIALIST.

WHO,

WITHOUT OPERATION

Cures Hydrocele at one sitting in 15 minutes, has temporarily changed his consulting Room from Sardargrah Hotel, to INVANHOE BUILDINGS, Backbay Reclamation, 4th Floor Fort. Phone No. 27390.

LABOUR STRIKE IN CALCUTTA CONTINUES

4,750 Textile Workers Accept Mediation Of Labour Commissioner

CALCUTTA, Feb. 21 (A. P. I.): Strikes in four cotton mills in Howrah, involving 4,750 workers, were called off to-day at the mediation of the Labour Commissioner. Workers now on strike in 22 industrial organisations in Calcutta and suburbs number 28,767 as against 39,942 a week ago, excluding those affected in Port Trust strike.

230 workers of two factories in the suburbs of Calcutta have resorted to strike since to-day.

SYMPATHY STRIKE

NEW DELHI, Feb. 21 (A.P.I.): Over 500 workers of the Indian National and Dalmia Jain Airways went on a "three-hour strike" this afternoon to mark their sympathy for the workers of Mistri Airways in Bombay who are on strike for the last several days.

The workers held a meeting near Safdar Jang and passed a resolution supporting the demands of the Mistri Airways workers. A sum of Rs. 500 was collected to help the strikers.

Need For Bolder Approach To Divorce Problem

Lilavati Munshi Urges Incorporation Of More Grounds For Claiming Separation

BOMBAY, Saturday.

More grounds for claiming separation and a bolder approach to the problem were advocated by several members, when the Bombay Legislative Assembly resumed discussion of the Hindu Divorce Bill this morning.

A large number of women watched the proceedings with interest from the visitors' galleries. When the Assembly rose for the day, the debate had not concluded.

Government were only tinkering with the problem of divorce, said Mrs. Lilavati Munshi in a long-winded speech, while the Prime Minister, Mr. B. G. Kher, commended the Bill as "revolutionary."

More grounds for divorce should be provided for, said Mr. M. L. Jadhav,

who urged that the Bill should enable a wife to get divorce, if her husband suffered from venereal disease or was chronically addicted to drinking.

Mr. F. B. Dabhi pointed out that the ancient Hindu law-givers had allowed women to remarry under certain circumstances. There were instances in the Mahabharata to that effect. There was nothing in the present Bill militating against the Hindu religion. There were however certain omissions which should be taken into account by the Select Committee. Provision should be made for divorce on the ground that one of the parties had renounced worldly life. The period of seven years prescribed in the case of desertion was too long. Incompatibility or temperament should also be taken into consideration.

Mr. B. D. Lala recommended that the scope of the Bill should be expanded further.

"If human happiness is the criterion, then many more grounds for divorce should be provided for in the Bill," said Mrs. Lilavati Munshi who complained that Government was only tinkering with the problem instead of adopting a bolder approach.

She congratulated the Government on bringing the question into the forefront. It was no pleasure to promote divorce among the married, especially for a woman who suffered most from a broken marriage. But unhappy marriages had to be ended if the aim of society was happiness and harmony, she said.

LEGAL CRUELTY

The Home Minister had made the lot of women more difficult by stipulating in the Bill that a woman could move for divorce only seven years after the disappearance of her husband or the act of desertion by him. This meant that a woman of thirty years, who was deserted by her husband, would have to wait in the aggregate for more than eight years before being granted divorce and enabled to start life new. This provision was enough to refute the allegation that the Bill was intended only to benefit women and not men. Mrs. Munshi asked the mover to make it clear beyond doubt in the Bill the definition of "legal cruelty."

"TINKERING WITH PROBLEM"
More grounds for claiming separation should be provided for, if Government should not be taken as merely "tinkering with the problem", she added. The scope of the Bill should be extended so as to include divorce for renunciation, change of faith, long-term imprisonment of one of the parties, prostitution, venereal disease and drunkenness. She wished Government success.

Mr. S. S. Mahajan (Ratnagiri) supporting the Bill said that no more additional grounds for divorce should be provided for other than those already incorporated therein.

Mr. H. V. Pataskar (East Khandesh) was glad to note that the measure was mainly intended for the protection of women's rights. He, however, urged the incorporation of statutory safe guards for women in the matter of their economic status. In the absence of legislation, the rights of women to inherit property were limited and considering their present economic position divorced women would be virtually thrown in the streets. He anticipated some opposition from certain orthodox section of society, but he reminded them that the Hindu society should adjust itself to the changing needs of the times.

Mr. A. H. Shamsuddin, giving his whole-hearted support for the legislation, felt gratified that the right of divorce, which was practised by Islam as long ago as 1300 years, was now recognised by the modern Hindu society. He said it would have been better if the Government framed the Bill on the basis of the Muslim Law of Divorce of 1939, instead of depending on legislation obtaining in other countries.

Mr. A. H. Mirza while admitting that the bill was a far-reaching step, cautioned the Government to think twice before enacting it, as it would militate against the Dharmic laws of ancient Hindu society.

Mr. B. G. Kher, Prime Minister, appreciated the unanimous support of the members with the exception of Mr. Mirza. He admitted that the legislation was of a revolutionary nature. He reminded the members that the policy of the Government even on social matters would not be

Indian Clearing Agents To Replace European Firms?

For Despatch Of Food Grains To Deficit Areas

KARACHI, Feb. 22, (A.P.I.): It is understood that the Government of India have asked the Karachi Indian Merchants' Association to recommend names of some Indian firms to replace European firms, which are now acting as clearing agents for the despatch of food grains to deficit areas.

IRAQI BARLEY FOR U. P.

Mr. H. D. Mehta, Deputy Director of Food, Government of India said today that the entire consignment of 8,000 tons of Iraqi barley received here on Feb. 20, had been allotted to the United Provinces.

TO CHANGE HEART OF MINISTERS

Kolhapur Praja Parishad President Fasts

KOLHAPUR, Feb. 21, (A. P. I.): Mr. Madhavarao Bagal, President of the Kolhapur State Praja Parishad, began a fast this morning at his residence "to bring about a change of heart in the Kolhapur Ministers and thereby get the grievances of the Kolhapur States servants redressed".

Mr. Bagal said his "fast of purification" was also meant to rid himself of his shortcomings.

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Inter-Asian Art Exhibition

NEW DELHI, February 18: An Inter-Asian Art Exhibition, the first of its kind, is being organised by the All-India Fine Arts & Crafts Society, Parliament Street, New Delhi, in co-operation with the Indian Council of World Affairs. It will synchronise with the Asian Relations Conference and will be opened on the 23rd March at 6-30 P. M.

A representative Exhibition Committee with Dr. Abanindranath Tagore, Nandalal Bose, Rathindranath Tagore, Asit Kumar Haldar, Ramendra Chakravarti, Barada Ukil, O. C. Ganguly, L. M. Sen, D. P. Roy Chowdhury, Lalkaka, Bendre, Dr. Stella Mramrisch, together with about 100 other artists and art critics from all over India and Ceylon has been formed.

The Committee has been assured of representative collections from Ceylon, Nepal, Tibet, China, Indonesia, Afghanistan, Iran, Palestine, Syria, Burma and Malaya. The number of exhibits from these countries will be nearly 100.

The Indian section will consist of 150 modern contemporary paintings and 50 representing old schools of art—a choice collection of Moghul, Rajput and Pahari schools. Together, they will give a perspective of growth from age to age also the present day tendencies and achievements in the domain of Art.

India, in days gone by, was the centre where the cultural influences from all over Asia met and flourished. This Art Exhibition is the first attempt to reforge those links.

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Minister-in-Charge, Education and Art Department, Government of India will open the exhibition.

BELGRADE, Feb. 21, (Reuters): Five former Yugoslav officials of the Shell oil Company in Zagreb have been sentenced to terms of imprisonment on charges of collaboration with Germans during the occupation of Yugoslavia. The sentences ranged from one to nine years imprisonment.

the same as that of the previous Government who were unwilling and incapable of either to enact or to express their views which effected any change in the long-standing customs of the people. The main principle behind the Bill was to recognise the equality of status of men and women in society. In cases of genuine hardships, women should be permitted to sue for divorce.

Mr. Kher continuing said that the present Bill was a necessary follow-up of the bill to prohibit polygamy among Hindus which was initiated by Mrs. Munshi and passed by the House at Poona.

Mr. Kher had not finished his remarks when the House adjourned for the day.



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Mr. Asaf Ali First Indian Ambassador to the United States was snapped in a London Hotel on his way to America.

Dr. S. P. Mookerji Welcomes Attlee's Statement

CALCUTTA, Feb. 22, (A.P.I.): While welcoming Mr. Attlee's statement "taken as a whole" as a move in the right direction, Dr. Shyamaprasad Mookerjee, the Hindu Mahasabha leader, in a statement today said: "We shall demand with one voice that the transfer of power must be made to a strong Central Government in respect of the whole of British India."

HINDUS WILL RESIST PERPETUATION OF SLAVERY
"Hindus will resist with their lifeblood any scheme for the perpetuation of slavery which will be inevitable if Bengal, as she is constituted and administered today, is allowed to become a separate independent unit cut off from the rest of India. Nothing can justify the transfer of nearly 5 million persons belonging to one community to the perpetual domination of any artificial majority which refuses to identify itself with the rising aspirations of the entire people."

Dr. Mookerjee said. "This voluntary and peaceful liquidation of a vast and rich Empire such as India will undoubtedly be a proud achievement on the part of Britain."

ATLEE'S STATEMENT IN AMERICAN PRESS

NEW YORK, Feb. 22, (Reuters): Direct reaction to the British Prime Minister, Mr. Clement Attlee's statement on India is conspicuous by its absence in most American evening papers to-day.

Papers are filled with reports of a snowstorm of blizzard proportions which has been sweeping most of the country and little space is devoted to foreign news.

The Hearst chain gives only four inches space to a "follow up" story on the Indian situation heading a brief dispatch from London, "Free India plan splits Britain". The New York journal "American", one of Hearst's newspapers, states: "Political factions in Britain are divided sharply to-day over the Government decision to grant India self rule by June 1948. The Conservative party members predicted a possible outbreak of 'civil war' in India. Britons generally were shocked by both the policy announcement and the recall of Viscount Wavell. Considerable surprise was expressed over lack of detailed explanations of the action."

STOP PRESS

KIDNAPPING IN GANDALI

LAHORE, February 22, (A.P.I.): One Hindu, Khan Chand by name, was kidnapped and his wife stabbed during a tribal raid on village Gandali in Bannu District, according to a report received here.

A police pursuit party is in search of the offenders.

NEW CRISIS THREATENS BRITAIN

LONDON, February 22, (Reuters): A new crisis—acute shortage of gas—threatens Britain just as the electricity position is beginning to improve. The ministry of fuel and power disclosed today.

400 M.P.s TO BACK ATLEE

Govt.'s India Policy May Secure Liberal's Support

The Labour Cabinet's decisions on India, including the announcement of the date (June 1948) when the British will quit, are expected to have the support of a vast majority of Government's parliamentary strength of nearly 400 members in the House of Commons debate during the week after the next cables Fraser Wighton Reuter's Political Correspondent.

The Liberal Party, whose handful of representatives nevertheless represent several million votes in the country, may also back the Government. Behind the Conservative leader, Mr. Winston Churchill, when he assails the proposals, will, it is claimed, stand nearly 200 representatives of his party.

The Conservative opposition has not yet disclosed whether it intends to drive the Government to a vote. They will make their chief target of criticism the Government's decision to put a date on British departure. The change of the Viceroy may be another debating point.

Provincial Congress Chiefs Confer

Problems Connected With Organisation & Activities To Be Discussed

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 22, (A.P.I.): A three-day conference of the Presidents and Secretaries of all Provincial Congress Committees and organisers of the Congress constructive programme began here this afternoon, Acharya Kripalani Presiding. The two General Secretaries of the Congress, Mr. Shankar Rao Deo and Acharya Jugal Kishore, were also present.

The Conference which is the first of its kind in the history of the Congress, will discuss problems connected with the Congress organisation and its activities, with special reference to the constructive programme before the various provincial district and primary congress committees.

The Conference will discuss the question of collaboration between the Provincial Congress and the Congress Ministries.

A controversial question which is also likely to be discussed in the Conference it is learnt, will be the existence of groups within the Congress, the abolition of which was recently recommended by an organisation sub-committee of the A.I.C.C. in the interests of discipline and smooth working in Congress ranks.

It is learnt the press and the public will be excluded from the Conference to enable it to have a frank and open discussion on various subjects.

M. P. TO RAISE INDIA'S SECURITY QUESTION

LONDON, February 22, (A.P.A.): Brigadier A. R. W. Low, Conservative M. P. for Blackpool, said today that next week in the House of Commons he will ask the Prime Minister whether he (Mr. Attlee) will confirm that His Majesty's Government intend to maintain responsibility for the security of India from external attack after June 1948.

DEFENCE OFFICES NOT TO EMPLOY GIRLS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

It is learnt from a reliable source that the G. H. O. (India Command) have decided not to employ civilian girls in Defence offices anymore and those already in are to quit Army offices by the end of March 1947. This drastic step has, it is explained, been taken to make provision for girls in "King's Uniform" awaiting demobilization.

The girls axed or likely to be retrenched are, it is understood, seriously contemplating to wait upon the Defence Member with their cards.

BURMA CONSEMBLY ELECTIONS

RANGOON, Feb. 22, (Reuters): Polling for Burma's Constituent Assembly elections will take place on April 9 and 11, it was officially announced today.

Nominations must be submitted before March 15.

SECTION 144 IN PESHAWAR

Provincial League Secretary Arrested

PESHAWAR, Feb. 22 (A.P.I.): An order under section 144 Cr.P.C. banning processions, meetings and assembly of more than five persons has been promulgated in Peshawar for a period of two months with effect from today, according to a Frontier Government communique on the situation in the Province.

The communique says: The Provincial Government are determined to prevent any repetition of the deplorable incidents of yesterday in Peshawar cantt. and Cical Area."

"The order under section 144 Cr.P.C. banning processions, meetings and assembly of more than five persons has been promulgated in Peshawar for a period of two months with effect from today."

"The police and the Frontier Constabulary supported by strong detachments of troops are guarding all approaches from the city."

"Persons who are alleged to have caused damage to the Chief Minister's residence and the Government car have been arrested."

"In Mardan three small processions were taken out this morning. Mr. Mohammad Ali Khan, General Secretary of Provincial Muslim League was arrested while attempting to address a meeting in Abbotabad and other parts of the Province are quiet."

Inquest Into Ellen Wilkinson's Death

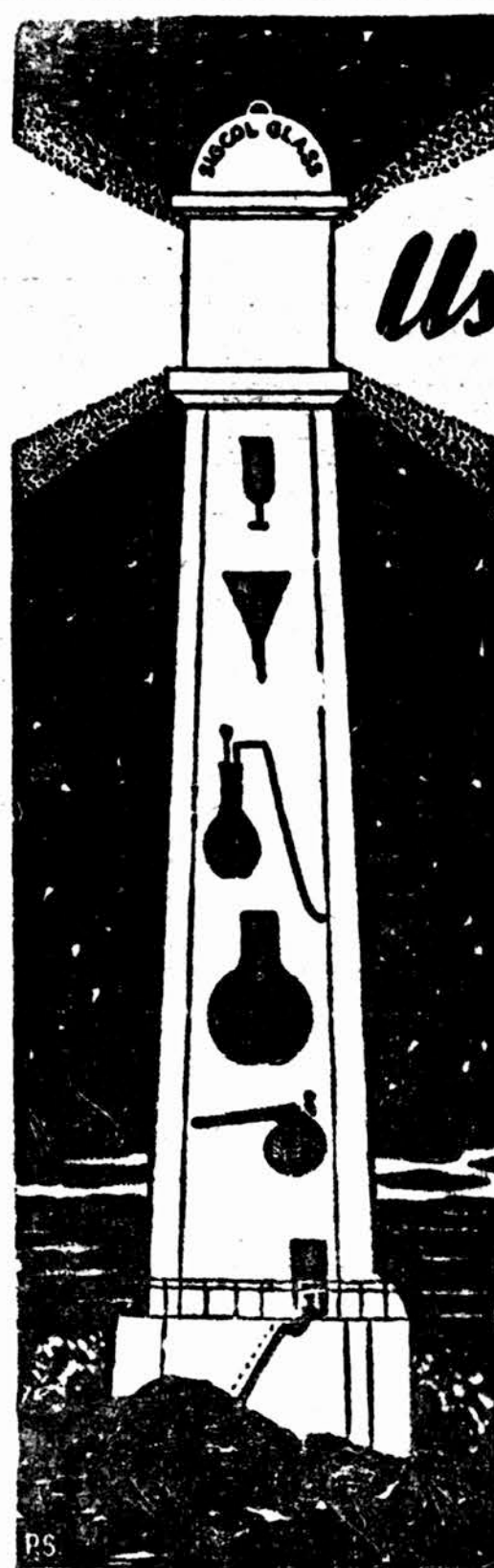
LONDON, Feb. 22, (Reuters): The London newspaper "Daily Mirror" reported to-day that a Coroner has ordered an inquest into the death more than a fortnight ago of Miss Ellen Wilkinson, only woman member of Britain's Labour Cabinet.

The "Daily Mirror's" front-page story under the giant headline, "Dead Cabinet Minister Sensation", said it had been informed that an inquiry into the cause of the death of the Minister of Education would open next Friday—which is 18 days, after she was buried in a village church yard in Buckingham shire.

Indian Injured In Scuffle With Robbers

RANGOON, Feb. 22, (A. P. A.): Seven Burmese bandits armed with long knives attempted to rob a third-class Indian passenger on a moving train near Dabein, 40 miles from Rangoon, yesterday.

The Indian was injured in the encounter and is lying in a serious condition at a Rangoon hospital while one of the bandits was killed by armed guards on the train. Another bandit was captured but the rest escaped after wounding one of the guards.



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Central Assembly

PLEA FOR REVISION OF RAILWAY RATES

Satagopachari Withdraws Cut Motion On Matthal's Assurance To Afford "Some Kind Of Relief"

NEW DELHI, Feb. 22, (A.P.I.): Dr. John Matthal, the Railway Member, gave an assurance in the Central Assembly today that he would examine whether it would be possible to any extent and in respect of any class of passenger traffic to afford certain amount of relief in regard to fare and he hoped to be able to make a statement on this at a later stage. Dr. Matthal was replying to a debate on a cut motion on the demands for railway grants which Mr. I. V. Satagopachari moved to urge upon the Government for a revision of rates and freight structure.

SEEK OF RATES TRIBUNAL
Mr. Satagopachari said that whatever he and his colleagues might say on the rate policy today would be coloured by their own reactions to the White Paper published yesterday which, he said, was a document of tremendous importance. The criticism which they would offer on the rate policy would refer to the future. Our rate structure, Mr. Satagopachari said, should be simple and devoid of the present complicated system and should be designed to help our industries and agriculture. He suggested the setting up of a Rates Tribunal.

Mr. Matthal said that in any revision of the rate policy, care should be taken to protect the interests of the masses of consumers. The rate structure should not be so constructed as to affect the present price structure and cause hardship to the poor.

Mr. Laxmikant Matra said that for many years now there had been much criticism against our rate policy which was cumbersome, complicated and unscientific. Our present system of rates favoured foreign imports, hampered movement of indigenous finished products and encouraged export of raw materials. He was also opposed to the increase in fare without any corresponding benefit to the travelling public.

NEED FOR CHANGE IN RATE STRUCTURE

Mr. Venkatasubba Reddiar said if our industrialisation should proceed satisfactorily and develop on right lines, a change in the rate structure was immediately called for. It was possible the bureaucracy might say that it was very difficult to change the rate structure now but he hoped the Railway Member would not listen to them and proceed with the task of revising the rates at an early date.

Mr. G. A. Rowleson, Railway Board Member said it was the in-

tention of the Board to simplify the rate structure and to introduce telescopic rates on continuous mileage. A revision in the rate which was now under investigation called for a tremendous amount of work. At present there was the Rates Advisory Committee and any aggrieved party could submit its case to this committee. He assured the House that before finalising the rate structure commercial interests would be consulted.

Dr. John Matthal, Railway Member, said that a committee of experts was now examining the question of revision of rates and he hoped the revision would be completed at the earliest possible date.

He agreed with the general proposition that in the administration of the rating structure we should have some arrangement to see it operated to the general good of the community as well as the railways.

In regard to the setting up of a Rates Tribunal, the Railway Member said that whatever organisation was set up the ultimate responsibility lay with the Government.

GOVT RESPONSIBILITY

This was not a matter in which the Government could be expected to divest themselves of their responsibility. The position of the Rates Advisory Committee was almost exactly analogous to the position of similar bodies which Government had set up from time to time such as the Tariff Board and the Commodity Prices Board. Their recommendations would receive very careful consideration but the ultimate responsibility and decision should rest with the Government.

Dr. Matthal said he realised the strength of feeling in the House in regard to the increase in fare and he assured he would examine the question to see that some kind of relief was afforded.

On the assurance of the Railway Member, Mr. Satagopachari withdrew his cut motion.

INDIANISATION SUPPORTED

Mr. Nauman (Muslim League) fully supported the demand for Indianisation of the railway services but urged that Muslims should be adequately represented. He also suggested that as far as possible superannuated persons should not be continued in service.

Dr. John Matthal, Railway Member, replying to the debate said that there was no difference of opinion between the present Government and the House as regards the need for speeding up the process of Indianisation. As far as the railways were concerned, there had been no recruitment of non-Indians for various reasons since 1941. So, to the extent that the situation had been altered by the recent provision made by and by the practice on the railways since 1941 to that extent the position had certainly improved.

The present Government attached the greatest importance to this problem and everything they could do in the matter of speeding up would be done.

"Our policy as Government is that in future there should be no recruitment of non-nationals in country (hear, hear)."

With the traditions of hospitality which are so characteristic of India, I cannot believe that the people of this country want that Government should treat those who are in their service and do not belong to this country in a manner which may be considered as unjust or unfair. (hear, hear)

ECONOMY URGED

Economy in railway administration and maintenance was urged by Pandit Govind Malaviya in a cut motion. Government, he said, should immediately inquire why four of our big railways, E.I.R., B.N.R., B. A. Ry. and O. T. Ry. were working at a loss in these days when even incompetent and inefficient business undertakings paid fat dividends.

Mr. Mukhopadhyaya wanted a cut in the pay of superior services stoppage of further improvements for higher class passengers and increase in their fares.

Dr. John Matthal said that the question of providing amenities and effecting economy always claimed his attention the main expenditure incurred by the railways was in respect of labour and staff and power. He was afraid that in the immediate future there was no likelihood of effecting any economy in them.

Pandit Govind Malaviya withdrew his cut motion and the house adjourned till Monday.

Consensibly Autonomous Organisation

NEW DELHI, Feb. 23 (A.P.I.): Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Member for Commonwealth Relations, said in the Central Assembly today in reply to Sardar Mangal Singh that it was natural to expect that the Government of the Union of South Africa

Forward Bloc Workers To Hunger-Strike In Jail?

Protest Against Alleged Classification As "C" Class Prisoners

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Eleven Forward Bloc workers, arrested in connection with the R.I.N. Day activities, are reported to have communicated to the Superintendent of the Worli Jail, where they are now confined, their decision to go on a hunger-strike from early Sunday morning.

The move is stated to be as a protest against their alleged classification as "C" Class prisoners and to voice their feelings on having been "clubbed" together with ordinary convicts.

Enquiries at the Worli Jail late tonight did not confirm or deny a rumour that the prisoners had already refused to take food on Saturday evening.

The eleven persons include the two General Secretaries of the Bombay Provincial Forward Bloc, Messrs. Madhav Menon and Girdhar Thakkar. They were arrested on Thursday

night following city-wide raids by the Bombay C.I.D. on Forward Bloc and R.I.N. Revolt Day Celebration Committee centres.

Navy Day Celebration In City

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Six City textile mills and nine other industrial works and factories remained closed today in observance of Navy Day.

All the cloth markets were also closed. The Kasturba Day which falls today coincided with the Navy Day and some of the business suspended was as a mark of respect to that late revered lady.

In the morning some rowdies indulged in stone-throwing at the workers of two mills, the India United Mill No. 1, at Suparibaug and the Shriram Mill at Fergusson Road. Nobody was, however, injured.

Bengal Govt. Comes Down On Tramway Workers

would now proceed to take action to remove the grievances of the Indians in South Africa in pursuance of the General Assembly's decision.

"Any such action will be welcomed by the Government of India and will have their co-operation. Government are now waiting to see what action the Union Government take and it would be premature and will not serve any useful purpose to have a discussion of this question in this House for the present."

Sardar Mangal Singh had asked whether Government proposed to fix a day for the discussion of the South African question by the House at an early date.

Pandit Nehru said in reply to Sardar Mangal Singh that recently the Government of Ceylon issued licences for the export of about 8,00,000 used and surplus gunny bags from Ceylon to South Africa. Immediately on receipt of information in respect, the Government of India, through their representative in Ceylon, made representations to the Government of Ceylon for prohibiting the export of gunny bags to South Africa. While the Government of India's representation was under the consideration of the Government of Ceylon, 3,27,996 gunny bags were shipped from Ceylon to South Africa. On further representations made by the Government of India, the Government of Ceylon had cancelled all outstanding licences for the export of gunny bags to South Africa.

The Government of India, he assured Sardar Mangal Singh, would not desist from taking such steps as were necessary to ensure that their sanctions against South Africa were not set at naught.

Mr. I. I. Chundrigar, Commerce Member, said in reply to Mr. Jaffer that a special watch was kept over exports to destinations and territories through which goods of Indian origin were likely to pass into South Africa.

CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY

In reply to Sardar Mangal Singh, who wanted to know the total number and communal proportion of gazetted appointments in the Constituent Assembly, Pandit Nehru said, "The Government of India do not have the information. As the House is aware, the Constituent Assembly exercises full control in relation to its own work as well as its Secretariat. So far as finances are concerned, the Governor-General in Council arranges to place a lump sum grant at the disposal of the Assembly, subject of course to the vote of this House. I am sure the House will appreciate that we should respect the character of the Constituent Assembly and that it would be inappropriate either directly or indirectly to attempt to control its activities or to demand information on matters of detail relating to its internal working."

Answering supplementaries he said "The Constituent Assembly is in no way a department of Government. It is an autonomous organisation and we cannot demand anything from it. We can request information which it can supply if it so chooses or may not supply. If he wants to have information, the Secretary of the Constituent Assembly or, may be, the President of that Assembly, will gladly supply it but it is an entirely different matter."

Communists Attack U.S. Imperialism

LONDON, 22 (Reuters): Attacks by the States and Canadian delegates on United States Imperialism were a feature of to-day's first

CALCUTTA, Feb. 22 (A.P.I.): Armed with warrants for the arrests of a number of persons connected with the city tramway strike—which was exactly a month old today—the Calcutta police carried out several simultaneous raids before daybreak this morning and arrested Mr. Abdul Mo-min, General Secretary of the Bengal Trade Union Congress and Comrade Gopal Acharya, Vice-President of the Tramway Workers' union.

A very large party of police raided the office of the Tramway Workers Union, other places raided included the B.P.T.U.C. the Bengal Kisan Sabha, the Communist Party Headquarters and the office of the Communist organ "Swadhinata".

Further arrests are expected during the course of the day.

The special branch of the Calcutta police also searched the offices of the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" and "the Hindustan Standard" this morning. They took away some manuscripts and papers connected with the Calcutta tramway workers strike.

CHINA'S NOTE TO BIG FOUR POWERS

Right To Take Part In Moscow Meeting

PARIS, Feb. 22 (Reuters): China has sent a note to the "Big Four" powers claiming rights to take part in the Moscow meeting of the four Foreign Ministers next month, according to French news agency reports from Nanking received here to-day.

The note said that China would not accept decisions on questions outside Germany and Austria unless she were consulted.

First Indian Chairman Of Jute Mills Assn.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 21 (A.P.I.): The Indian Jute Mills Association at its annual general meeting held here to-day elected Mr. M. P. Birla as Chairman for the new year. This is the first time in the history of the Jute Mills Association that an Indian has been elected Chairman.

1,260,000 SHORT TONS OF SUGAR FOR INDIA

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22 (Reuters): India has been allocated 1,260,000 short tons of sugar, Japan 50,000 and Korea 40,000 short tons for 1947, the International Emergency Food Council has announced.

In the case of India, most of the allocation is expected to be filled from domestic production with only 120,000 tons to come from world surplus. India had asked for twice this import figure.

session of the British Communist Party Conference here.

Mr. William Foster, Chairman of the Executive of United States Communist Party, said that United States imperialism had emerged from the war enormously strengthened, but the strength was, to some extent, illusory because it was subject to all the contradictions of the world capitalist system.



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Mr. V. N. Adarkar, Deputy Director of the Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay, who proceeded to the U. K. on deputation, last year, returned to Bombay last week. Mr. Adarkar was recently made an honorary Fellow of the Central Institute of Art and Design, England. He has been also elected a Fellow of the Royal Society of Arts and a member of the National Society for Art Education.

ATOMIC RESEARCH IN INDIA

Committee Recommends Production Of 200 Million Voltage At Tata Institute

BOMBAY, Feb. 21. (A.P.): The establishment of a high energy accelerator capable of producing 200 million volts at the Tata Institute of Fundamental Research, Bombay, was recommended by the Atomic Research Committee of the Government of India which met today in Bombay, the "Associated Press of India" learns.

The Committee which met under the Chairmanship of Dr. Homi J. Bhabha held a three-hour meeting. Sir Shanti Swarup Bhatnagar, Dr. D. N. Wadia, Mineral Adviser to the Government of India, Dr. Nazir Ahmed, Dr. D. M. Bose, Dr. Jivaraj N. Mehta, Members of the Committee were present.

The Committee, it is learnt, considered a report by Dr. Bhabha on the different methods of obtaining extremely high energies for nuclear disintegration and decided to recommend to Government to investigate the possibilities of instituting a smaller production immediately in the near future.

The Committee is understood to have discussed the question of the utilisation of monazite deposits available in the country, and decided to recommend to Government that their mineral policy should be directed towards conserving these resources and developing them for national purposes. The Committee also considered a report from Dr. D. N. Wadia on the geological survey of the minerals connected with the development of Atomic energy throughout India.

Grants for the cosmic ray work at Calcutta were also recommended by the Committee.

Russia Faces Severe Post-War Inflation

LONDON, Feb. 22. (Reuter): The Soviet budget for 1947, introduced last night, confirms the implication of the 1946 budget that Russia is facing at least as severe a problem of post-war inflation as any other major country, cables Sydney Campbell, Reuter's Financial Editor.

It does not take the same form as in democratic countries and it is not handled by same methods but it is at least as real.

The Soviet Finance Minister's emphasis on the urgency of raising labour productivity and of reducing building costs are familiar enough problems in Britain and the United States. They are clearly more urgent in Russia than in the United States and almost certainly more urgent than even in Britain since Britain desperately strained has nothing resembling Russia's straining.

His example of a project estimated at 900,000,000 roubles which finally cost 1,300,000,000 roubles is less extreme than cases mentioned in his

Indian Problem Will Not Go To U. N. O.

Burmese Leaders Hopeful That Nehru And Mountbatten Will Make Good Team

NEW YORK, Feb. 22. (A.P.): Members of the Indian and British delegations last night discussed the possibility that India's communal problem eventually might come before the United Nations cables Charles Grumich A.P.A. Staff Correspondent.

A British spokesman posed the question as to who might bring the issue here after Britain leaves India in June next year unless India declared that the situation constitutes a threat to world peace and security.

An Indian spokesman doubting that the Indian problem ever would be brought before the United Nations by Indians was supported by Mrs. Hamid Ali, a Moslem member of the All-India Congress Party, who expressed the belief that the communal issue would resolve itself when British rule ends.

Mrs. Hamid Ali, a delegate to the Commission on the status of women, said that she would be delighted if the Indians would appeal to the United Nations, but added her belief that an internal settlement would be achieved before June, 1948.

Interviewed by the Associated Press of America, an Indian delegate discussing the possibility that Britain might hand over rule on a provincial basis, predicted that if the Hindus and the Moslems failed to unite in the Central Government there would at least be a "loose federation" at the centre to carry on foreign affairs as a whole in the United Nations.

India's status as a full-fledged member of the international community and as an aggressive factor in phases bearing on social problems may be vitally affected if the sovereignty of India is divided, he added.

United Nations circles studying the alternatives posed by the British in the conditions for their withdrawal saw the possibility of at least two separate states or federations and possibly more if there can be no combined central government.

Burmese Leaders Welcome Appointment

RANGOON, Feb. 21. (Reuter): Burmese political quarters are "pleasantly surprised" by the British Government White Paper pledging transfer of power to Indians by June next year. They also welcomed the appointment of Viscount Mountbatten as the Viceroy as a "happy augury for enhanced friendly relations between India and Burma". Indians in Burma consider the White Paper as "guaranteeing freedom of India in 16 months".

U. Aung San, Deputy Chairman of the Interim Government, declined to comment on the White Paper, but said that Lord Mountbatten and Pandit Nehru "should make a good team to shape the future of India."

U. Ba Pe, Commerce Member of the Executive Council, said: "Lord Mountbatten's charming personality and unaffected sincerity should undoubtedly help bridge the communal differences which hamper India's unity and freedom."

U. Tin Tut, Finance Member, described the White Paper as a "challenge to Indian leaders to achieve communal harmony and be ready to take over the Government of Free India. He added that a "British guarantee of a fixed date for handing over power is unnecessary in the case of Burma as the steps laid down in the Burma White Paper should lead Burma to freedom in 1947."

Speaking of Lord Mountbatten's appointment as the Viceroy, U. Tin Tut said: "I am sure he will take to India the same generous outlook which he displayed to Burma

October budget when he complained that the cost of production in various industries, and hence prices charged by one state-owned trust to another) had exceeded planned prices by as much as 100 per cent.

Nevertheless, it is obviously serious. Planned prices themselves must be higher than pre-war prices. This is obvious from budgetary totals. In roubles the October budget was almost double that of 1940 while Russia's output in 1946—with half her heavy industry destroyed—could not possibly have been as big as in 1940.

Targets even for 1950 are generally below original for 1942—11 per cent below for iron, and, of great political as well as economic significance, no less than 27 per cent below for oil.

as the Supreme Head of the Military Administration in 1945."

Ugly Chapter Will Now End

(From Our Correspondent.)

LONDON, Feb. 21.

Mr. Ajitsingh, the famous Indian revolutionary who is still lying ill in London commenting on Attlee's statement said that Indians had made themselves laughing stock of world by their failure to iron out their differences. He earnestly hoped that this ugly chapter will now end and a new chapter of understanding friendship begin.

Mr. Ajitsingh hopes to reach India in a fortnight, and will tour every village and town in Punjab preaching communal harmony.

ASAF ALI'S FIRST DAY IN WASHINGTON

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22. (A.P.): The new Indian Ambassador to the United States, Mr. Asaf Ali, struggled through eight inches of snow in Washington yesterday to reach his office ahead of his staff. It was his first day in the American capital.

It was not disclosed what occupied the new Ambassador's attentions yesterday, but an Embassy spokesman said that Asaf Ali had already contacted the State Department and expected to present his credentials to President Truman soon.

The Indian Ambassador is expected to be introduced to official and civil Washington on Wednesday when he will be guest of honour at a reception at New York's Mayflower Hotel, given by the Indian National Committee for India's freedom.

It is estimated that there will be 800 guests at the function.

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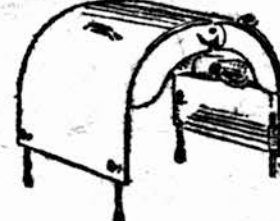
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SPORTS JOTTINGS

From Here And There

By J. C. Maitra

DISAPPOINTING SUPPORT TO ZONAL QUADRANGULAR—CAUSE OF PUBLIC APATHY—UNCERTAIN POLITICAL WEATHER—PROPER SEASON—RANGNEKAR'S DOUBLE-CENTURY—KISHENCHAND FOLLOWS SUIT—JIMMY MEHTA'S NOTABLE SUCCESS—KHANUM SINGH AVENGES DEFEAT

Keen disappointment is felt everywhere on account of the poor support given by the public to the Zonal Quadrangular which is now being staged at the Brabourne Stadium. It must be admitted on all hands that the players from each Zone represent its best talents—in fact, the cream of Indian cricket,—and the fare they are dishing out is of a fairly high order. Nobody can say that the communal Pentangular can produce anything better. There have been double centuries and centuries to exhilarate the spectators. There have been exciting bowling feats too to satisfy their palate. Still the stands have remained practically vacant from day to day.

CAUSE OF PUBLIC APATHY

What's the reason for this public apathy? I refuse to believe that the fans have stayed away merely, because the matches are not being played on communal lines. Well, matches have been staged on non-communal basis before and they have claimed much better support than the Zonal has done so far. I cannot give any credence to the story that the supporters of the communal tournament are boycotting the National one in an organised manner, so that it may not be staged again in Bombay. That would mean that almost all the cricket-lovers of Bombay are communal-minded!

UNCERTAIN POLITICAL WEATHER

To my mind, the chief reason for this poor attendance is the present uncertain—or rather ominous—political weather in the country. The atmosphere in our own city is far from happy, to say the least. In consequence the fans are not in a mood to enjoy themselves in a recreation of this nature. I have no doubt in my mind that even if the communal Pentangular is held now, it will not command a larger gathering. It may be true to a certain extent that people are losing interest in long-drawn-out matches of this sort—and are transferring their loyalty to short period games like football and hockey.

PROPER SEASON

But that is only partly true, because we do not see the vast mass of cricket supporters thronging the Cooperage or the B.P.H.A. ground. So it appears to be only a temporary phase in the cricket life of the city, and the country. When the political atmosphere takes a brighter outlook, I am sure cricket will look up again. Even the Zonal Quadrangular which is now being given a cold reception by the public will be offered enthusiastic support by them.

One thing, however, I must add. That tournaments of such a prolonged nature must be held either in No-

vember or December, the most suitable period for them. Bombay has been accustomed to it for many years. They do not want any departure from it. The present time is most unsuitable for students when they are preparing for their annual or University examinations. I am rather surprised that the cricket administrators do not pay serious attention to this aspect of the question when they fix the date.

RANGNEKAR'S DOUBLE CENTURY

The West Zone was deprived of the services of the Vijay Merchant both as a leader and a player, owing to an injury. Still it had a formidable combination on the field. Specially in batting they had a grand array of brilliant stars. But the superiority of the East Zone in bowling strength had a large say in the fortunes of the contest. Were it not for a gallant double century by Khandu Rangnekar in the second innings, West Zone would have found it exceedingly difficult to overpower their opponents. It must be added to the credit of Datta Phadkar and Amir Elahi that they played their part well with the leather to ensure the success of their team by the wide margin of 270 runs.

KISHENCHAND FOLLOWS SUIT

The fight between the North and South Zones was even more interesting from the spectators point of view. There was a double century (218) to the credit of Kishenchand and a century each to the accounts of Fazal Mahmud (100 not out) and M. R. Rege (149). Lapses in the field were in a measure responsible for these tall figures. Nevertheless, the displays given by the batsmen were of a superlative character and deserve all the applause which Bombay could hand out. North Zone gained a meritorious ten-wicket victory at the expense of the South, and are now meeting West Zone in the final. I hope Bombay will turn out in their thousands—even at this late hour—and help to make the event a success.

JIMMY MEHTA'S NOTABLE SUCCESS

Jimmy Mehta who was nowhere in the picture in the All-India Hard Court Championships held recently at the Bombay Gymkhana scored a notable success in the Bombay Presidency Championships staged at the Hindu Gymkhana—so much so that he bagged all the three titles open to him. In the men's singles he had the distinction of defeating the National Champion, Narendra Nath, in a thrilling battle. Narendra was actually within a match-point—and perhaps the championship—thrice, but he could not pull that vital point out of the fire despite strenuous ef-

Is It True?

That the cricket fans of Bombay have stayed away from the Brabourne Stadium, because the Zonal Quadrangular is being staged on non-communal lines?

That the assembly of the cream of Indian Cricket has no interest for them because it is not tinged with communal colour?

That the supporters of the communal Pentangular feel that there is more fun in the display of religious faiths of the players than in the exhibition of their cricket talents?

That the superiority in the class of cricket has no meaning for them unless it comes out of the old bottle of communalism?

That the cricket administrators are convinced that the surest way to kill the Zonal tournament is to stage it at the fag end of the season when all interest in cricket has died out?

That the best time for holding such important competitions is when the university and other examinations are at hand?

That a silent boycott of the tournament is more effective for its destruction than mere paper propaganda for its enthronement?

That cricket in Bombay may be buried seven fathoms deep in the Arabian Sea, if the present attitude of the fan is carried to its logical conclusion?

That despite Duleep's sporting treatment of the Stadium wicket, double and single centuries have been recorded by batsmen?

That bowlers have also reaped rich harvests—to the consternation of unwary batsmen?

That the fielders had their lapses too, but umpire Chaudhary beat them all by allowing a dozen deliveries in one over?

That D. P. Thanawalla will now put him down as the best umpire in India and send him to every part of the country to show his efficiency?

That Thanawalla is on the look out for more umpires of this type to replace D. K. Naik and Co.?

forts. Jimmy, on the other hand, lost the first set without a single game to his credit. It seemed that he would receive drabbing at the hands of his youthful rival. But he worked steadily and cleverly to outwit him in the end. Then he got rid of his last opponent, Prem Pandhi, with ease.

KHANUM SINGH AVENGES DEFEAT

The success which he met with in Singles gave Mehta added confidence in doubles—a department in which he has always excelled. Assisted by Jit Kantawalla and Laxmi Merchant, he annexed the men's and mixed titles respectively quite comfortably. Evidently he played as an inspired man after he came to know that he had been selected for the Davis Cup team. The selectors of the A.I.L.T.A. have acted very wisely in choosing a fifth player, as suggested in these columns, and that too a player of the calibre of Jimmy. If he gets into his strides, he would be the best man for doubles. Leela Dayal's success against Khanum Singh in the All-India Championship, proved rather short-lived, as the latter turned the tables on her in the Presidency tournament. However the rivals collaborated in the women's doubles to share the title

LAW AND LIFE

(By "JARVIM")

SPECIAL COURTS—

The appointment of Mr. Justice Weston as Special Judge to preside over the Special Court for Bombay City constituted by the recent Ordinance for the trial of riot cases, will be welcomed by all. It is a matter of considerable satisfaction that a person belonging to a neutral community has been selected. Many have doubted the wisdom of depriving accused persons of the valued right of trial by jury and of investing Special Courts with more or less summary powers. But in view of the large number of riot cases and the delay which trial by jury entails, prolonged trials by jury with all the formalities of procedure prescribed by the Criminal Procedure Code are hardly suited to what must be regarded as a boom period as far as crime is concerned. The extreme penalties prescribed by the Ordinance for the offences of attempt to murder and of hurt by stabbing make it unsafe to confer those powers of punishment on any judicial officers subordinate in rank to a High Court Judge or a Sessions Judge, and as far as our city is concerned they are perfectly safe in the hands of Mr. Justice Weston. Indeed, the Government is to be congratulated for having at last taken strong measures for the restoration of peace, but it is to be hoped that great care will be taken in selecting for the Districts the Judges who are to be invested with these extensive powers without the safeguard of trial by jury.

* * *

DEDUCTIONS FROM STANDARD RENT

Tenants would do well to bear in mind a recent decision of Mr. Justice Weston several tenants of a building at Dadar were thrown out by reason of wrong advice given by the Bombay Tenants' Association to the effect that they were entitled to deduct from their rents a certain amount in respect of electric charges consequent on the landlord having decided to turn off all lights between the hours of 11 a. m. and 5 p. m. In passing orders for ejectment, Mr. Justice Weston rightly observed that even assuming that by reason of the reduction in amenities there had indirectly been an increase of standard rent, the proper course for the tenants was to get the standard rent fixed and that without having the figure ascertained in that way the tenants had no right to deduct from the standard rent whatever sum they thought fit. Little realising the consequences, tenants in Bombay are won't to do this and their attention might well be directed to this unfortunate case.

* * *

TRUE STORY—

A Subordinate Judge before whom an application for adjournment was made on the ground that a material witness was ill is reported to have gone to the witness' house, to have felt his pulse himself, and to have recorded it as a "local inspection"!

* * *

MARRIAGE DENIED!

An interesting case in which a man after having sold his daughter in marriage for Rs. 500, and having allowed her to stay with her husband for over a year turned round and denied that she had ever been married to the man came up before Mr. Justice Chagla some time back. The Judge held the marriage proved and granted to the husband a decree for restitution of conjugal rights—remarking that it was unfortunate that the girl's father had forgotten the duty he owed to his daughter because of his own bad relations with her husband.

FORGERY—

The science of handwriting is not an exact science and experience shows that the evidence of handwriting experts does not carry conviction to juries. Particularly, forgery of a document made up of block letters with a tracing of the signatures furnishes little basis for comparison so as to establish the identity of the person who wrote it. The practice of some people to fill up the body of their cheques in block letters facilitates forgery and is dangerous. In recent times many a forger has gone unpunished, provided of course, he was properly defended.

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MISTOL STOPS COLDS WHERE THEY START



Let us talk it over

Yesterday, the nation celebrated Kasturba-Day in honour of the memory of "Ba", who died three years ago in the Aga Khan Palace-prison. What a strange juxtaposition, Palace-prison! And yet there is much truth in it. A palace with all its comforts and grandeur gives one the feeling of being bound up due to its untold restrictions on one's movements. "Ba" had suffered four imprisonments before, rather, she had courted them of her own sweet will. (Gandhiji is the last person to impose his ideas even on his own wife). She was nevertheless very bitter about her last imprisonment which did provide her with all animal comforts unlike the previous ones. Surely that was not because she had grown older and feeble but because it came to her as most unexpected.

She was so convinced about the justice and fairness of the QUIT INDIA movement which Bapu had planned to launch in a non-violent manner. She couldn't believe that any government fighting the forces of fascism could smother the voice of humanism. It was only natural that this frail and emaciated being should feel righteous indignation when the same authority offered to set her free prior to her impending death. Thus spurning the Government's offer, she vindicated not only the cause of the nation but her unique honour of being a life's partner of Gandhiji.

Yes, some of the misguided foreign authors have emphasised the contrast between Bapu and "Ba." One of them was scandalous enough to cable a story narrating how "the great leader drove off to a friend's home in a car while leaving behind his old wife to trudge with bundles and packages." That apart, it is a fact that she had effaced herself completely before Bapu. Moreover, she never cared to bask in the reflected glory of her great husband as not a few of the modern spouses are prone to do! She was content in following the footsteps of Bapu. But this does not mean that she was all submission ever since she was a blushing bride. The young couple used to have many a tussle and it wasn't always Bapu who carried the day.

"Ba" was of course an old-fashioned woman, orthodox, superstitious and very religious indeed. But was her religious devotion antagonistic to other religions? In spite of not being "educated" she was tolerant of other man's ideas and beliefs. Perhaps it was this very quality of tolerance which made her an ideal companion to a man who was destined to be a moral leader of the world.

On this sacred occasion and in those times of unparalleled communal fanaticism, Ba's reaction to the news of her eldest son's conversion to Islam should serve us as an eye-opener. Her mother's heart was hurt not because her son had changed faith. She grieved to know that he had taken to drinking and was thus flouting the teachings of the new religion he had embraced.

A small delegation from the World's Youth Federation is touring India. On the delegation are three or four women representing some of the European countries affiliated to the Federation. And this is at it should be. Because unless more and more women come out on such cultural and non-political delegations, the main purpose of knowing the common people. Their ways of living and their ideas about life cannot be satisfactorily attained. Isn't this true particularly in respect of those eastern countries where the unequal status of woman has given a particular shape to the society?

Amongst these young people coming from abroad is Miss Dorothea Lankester (of England) who has spent her childhood in India. Among the many delightful side-activities of the Akola Conference was an interesting tete-a-tete I had with this bright young woman who, I dare say, gives an idea of modern Miss Britain. Surely the first thing Miss Modern India can learn from her is the dignity of labour.

Miss Lankester graduated at London with Italian and French. For the first few months during the war she had to be at the wheel of a mobile canteen for the forces. Later she was Secretary to Commander King-Hall for some time and since then has

Two handsome, distinguished, gray-haired women, now past the three-score year mark but still outstanding feminine figures in national public life, are recognized "deans" of the few American women accredited by the U. S. Government as representatives abroad.

They are Mrs. Ruth Bryan Owen Rohde, former minister from the United States to Denmark and Mrs. Florence "Daisy" Harriman, former minister to Norway, two "Madame Ministers" in the history of the United States. Prior to their respective appointments by President Franklin D. Roosevelt in 1931 and 1937, only one woman had received a foreign post from the Office of Foreign Service of the State Department.

Miss Lucille Atcheson was the first woman given an American assignment abroad, in 1922. Since that year only 16 women, exclusive of the two "Madame Ministers" have been included in the corps of career diplomats representing the American Government throughout the world. After the resignation and retirement of several women among 900 Foreign Service Officers of the United States now number 10. They represent a wide cross section of American feminine life in their varied home backgrounds, and professional and personal interests.

Generally, they possess the necessary qualifications for Foreign Service Officers—a good educational and cultural foundation; ability to speak one or more foreign languages; a substantial knowledge of history, geography, economics and politics, not only of the United States but of other countries; and power to interpret in terms

appointment last year. A native of New York City, she attended Barnard College for Women in New York City, majoring in history. She then studied one year at the University of Grenoble, France, and at the Geneva School of International Studies on a Barnard College Fellowship. At the time of her appointment of her post in India, she was serving as public opinion analyst in the State Department in Washington.

Two other women hold diplomatic posts in India for the United States. Miss Helen R. Sexton is Vice Consul at Calcutta and was formerly secretary to an American air commander in New Delhi during the war. Miss Louise Schaffner is American Vice Consul at Madras. She was formerly with "Time" and "Life" magazines.

Another recent feminine Foreign Service appointee is Katherine W. Bracken, Vice Consul in Salonika, Greece. She has a natural aptitude for languages and cultivated her ability extensively. Fluent in Spanish, widely-used in her native southern state of Florida, she also became proficient in German, Italian and French. She took up the study of Greek "for fun", first classic and then modern Greek, and her interest in the language grew. Soon she listed Greece as her first preference for a Foreign Service post and she fortunately received it. Previously, she had served the United States Government in Guatemala, Central America and Montevideo, Uruguay.

The youngest of the present women Foreign Service Officers is Miss Betty Ann Middleton, 25-year-old Vice Consul in Hong Kong. She received the post while working in the Division of British Commonwealth Affairs in the

American Women In Diplomacy

of their Government's interests what they may see and hear in other lands.

Highest ranking of the present group of women Foreign Service appointees is Miss Francis Willis, Chief of the Belgian Desk in the State Department's Division of Western European Affairs. She has held foreign posts in Valparaiso, Stockholm, Brussels, Luxembourg and Madrid and, prior to her appointment in the State Department, was Professor of Political Science at Vassar College. She has a Doctor of Philosophy degree from Stanford University in California.

Three U. S. Women Diplomats In India

Miss Helen R. Nicholl, American Vice Consul in Calcutta, received her

been working in a branch of the Foreign Office since 1942. Her long work in the Hospitality Department of the National Union of students before the war rightly qualifies her to be on the W.Y.F. With such workers on it, the W.Y.F. can become great force in the youth movement of the world.

—Leela.

State Department, Washington. She is a graduate of the School of Law and Diplomacy in the state of California.

The post of American Vice Consul in Zurich, Switzerland, also is held by a woman, Miss Constance Harvey. She attended the Sorbonne in Paris and the Geneva School of International Studies and also received a Master's degree from Columbia University. After entering the American Foreign Service in 1930, she served at Ottawa, Milan, Berne, Basel and Lyons.

Miss Elizabeth Humes, Second Secretary in the American Embassy at Lisbon, Portugal, received much of her education abroad in Switzerland, Munich and Italy. She served overseas with the American Red Cross in the First World War and has been in the Foreign Service since 1939.

The Second Secretary and Consul in the American Embassy at London, Miss Kathleen Molesworth, has been in the American Foreign Service since 1931, holding previous posts in Algiers, Algeria and Guatemala.

Miss Katherine O'Connor, Vice Consul at Johannesburg, South Africa, is a former teacher and held previous foreign posts in Ottawa, Canada, and Capetown, South Africa. Miss Mine-die McLeen, Second Secretary in the American Embassy in Mexico City,

(Continued on Page 21)

Women's Page



Louise Schaffner.
Vice-Consul at Madras



Helen R. Sexton
Vice-Consul at Calcutta



Helen R. Nicholl
Vice-Consul at Calcutta.



A group of the new lady graduates who got their degrees in the special convocation held at the Convocation Hall on the 15th inst. Not all of them we hope, will confine themselves to home diplomacy!



BOOKS RECEIVED

1. "INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS". By Dr. Hemendranath Dasgupta. Published by J. K. Das Gupta, 124-5B Russa Road, Calcutta. Price Rs. 6.
2. "MONTGOMERY". By Alan Moorehead—Hamish Hamilton, Ltd., London.
3. "CABINET MISSION"—Compiled by Mohammed Ashraf Shaikh Muhammad Ashraf, Kashmiri Bazaar, Lahore. Price Rs. 6.
4. "THE ELEPHANT". By Godfrey Barrass—Thacker & Co. Ltd., Bombay. Price Rs. 4/8.
5. "INDUSTRIAL CAPITAL IN INDIA, 1938-39" By Divatia and Trivedi—N. M. Tripathi. Ltd., Bombay. Price Rs. 5.
6. "EASTERN LIGHT OF SANATAN CULTURE". By His Highness the Rana of Dholpur—Thacker Spink & Co., Ltd. Calcutta. Price Rs. 5 for Universal Edn. & Rs. 7/8 for Library Edn.
7. "DISEASES SPREAD BY CINEMA & THEIR CONTROL". By G. D. Srivastava. Published by Author, Abbot Road, Lucknow. Price Rs. 2/8.
8. "TRAGEDY OF COMMUNALISM". By P. L. Lakhanpal—National Publishers and Stationers (India) Ltd., Anarkali, Lahore. Price Rs. 0/6/0.
9. "VIEWS & COUNTERVIEWS". By D. P. Mukerji—Universal Publishers Ltd., The Mall Lucknow. Price Rs. 3/12.
10. "AYURVEDIC TREATMENTS OF KERALA". By Vayaskara N. S. Mooss—Valdia Sarathy, Kottayam.

Village Federation

VILLAGE REPUBLICAN UNION PARLIAMENT (New Book Company Ltd., Bombay).

This is a report by Dr. B. S. Moonje and Dr. M. K. Dixit to the All-India Rural Conference and is meant to serve as "a guidance for workers", in rural areas. After 16 pages of general discussions the pamphlet gives the sketch of a plan for correlating and co-ordinating the 700,000 villages of India, by the formation of a 'Village Republican Union Parliament of India' and a sketch of a highly ambitious programme. Unfortunately, the atmosphere for a successful operation of the proposed scheme is lacking at present in India.

N. H. P.

Price Rs. 3.

11. "PUZZLED INDIA". By G. S. N. Moorty, B.A. (Del.). Bengal Book Depot, Railway Market, Kharagpur. Price Rs. 2/8.
12. "NOTHING BUT NONSENSE". Compiled by Elisabeth Ripley. Oxford University Press.
13. "PARADE OF OBASH". By Audrey Chalmers. Oxford University Press.
14. "DID YOU EVER?". Elizabeth Honness and Pelagie Doane, Oxford University Press.
15. "THE ANIMAL BOOK". By Dorothy Childs Hogner and Nils Hogner, Oxford University Press.
16. "INDIAN ARCHITECTURE". By O. C. Gangoly, Kutub Publishers. Price Rs. 5/8.
17. "INDIAN FAIRY TALES". Retold by Mulk Raj Anand, Kutub Publishers. Price Rs. 7/8.
18. "CAMEL DOLL". By Abanindranath Tagore, Kutub Publishers. Price Rs. 5.
19. "AMERICA IN JAPAN". By Andrew Roth, Kutub Publishers. Price Rs. 3.
20. "LOVE SONGS OF ASIA". Rendered by Powys Mathews. Kutub Publishers. Price Rs. 2.

Munshi's Novels

"RAJADHIRAJ" by K. M. Munshi. The fourth edition (Rs. 7) forms No. 3 and "Bhagwan Kautilya", by K. M. Munshi (Third edition) (pp. 286, (Rs. 4) forms No. 4 in the Shri Munshi Hira Mahotsav Granthavali, published by Gurjar Granthratna Karyalaya, Ahmedabad, on behalf of the Bharatiya Vidyabhavan.

The former book is a continuation of 'Gujrat No Nath'. The story is laid in Lat, Patan and Junagadh and is dovetailed with the author's usual ingenuity. Manjari and Ranakdevi furnish an example of Hindu women at their noblest and best and Jaydevsingh, of an Indian princeling at its worst. The book throws a penetrating and sad light on some of the causes that led to the fall of India's greatness and has a grim moral at the present time, for those who can read between the lines. The book is full of characters and incidents and the interest is well sustained to the end.

In the latter book, history, imagination, and art, have been combined by the author in the making of this story which revolves round Acharya Vishnugupta, a determined wily, far-sighted politician, combining native shrewdness and worldly wisdom, with mysticism. The 'dramatis personae' are well drawn, human feelings and failings are vividly described and the story moves succinctly from incident to incident in plentiful scenery until it reaches a psychological climax in Narendra supplicating the aid of Chankya whom he thought to vanquish, in the hope of withstanding the impending attack by Alexander.

ECONOMICS OF CABINET MISSION'S SCHEME

Hind Kitabs, Bombay, announce the publication of "ECONOMICS OF THE CABINET DELEGATIONS PROPOSALS" by Dr. S. K. Muranjan, the well-known Indian Economist. (Price as. 12) The subject matter of this little book comprises a critical examination of the Cabinet Mission's Scheme from the Economist's point of view, an exposure of its inherent weaknesses and a weighty contribution towards the effort to overcome them.

Gospel Of U.N.O.

CHARTER OF UNITED INDIVIDUALS (Price dol. 1). Founder Dr. AUDRE SALZA

An International League for Reconciliation and Fraternisation (Friends of Humanity) in the spirit of the United Nations Organisation, has been formed on March 30, 1946, with Dr. Audre Salza, as President, with the object of bringing home as rapidly as possible the ideas of UNO to every man individually and in particular to abolish recourse to violence and to muster all forces with a view to the maintenance of peace, security and liberty for the benefit of all and each.

"Love, Kindness, Friendship" is the device of the League. It comprises members young and bold and strong who decline to allow themselves to be led into the abyss of mutual slaughter by the high-sounding phrases of criminal lunatics, and undertake, by word and deed, to support and propagate the ideas and instructions of the UNO. There is no membership fee; the funds for running the organisation are to be raised by selling badges and voluntary contributions.

The League does not recognise "leaders", "commanders" or "bosses". All the members are friends on a basis of equality. Prizes of 10,000 dol. 1,000 dol. and 727 certificates of "world citizen" are offered (effective upto December 1, 1947), the terms of which are given in this booklet which, besides, contains the Articles of Association of the Organisation of United Individuals, the movement has great possibilities and ought to appeal most strongly to youths. The temporary seat of the League is at 27 Averspergstrasse, Salzburg Austria.

N. H. P.



Mr. Parmanand Sugnamal, a Patron of the Balkan-Ji-Bari: He feels that it is necessary to water the children-seeds of our country properly to enable their nice growth.

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

The teacher told the class that she would give them five minutes in which time each boy was to write a dramatic poem of four lines.

"Now, Suresh," she said at the end of the time limit, "read aloud what you have written."

Standing up, Suresh recited:

"A boy was walking down the track. The train was coming fast; The boy jumped off the railway line.

To let the train go past."

"I don't think that's very dramatic," teacher said. "Can't you do better!"



After a moment's thought, Suresh tried again:

"A boy was walking down the track. The train was coming fast; The train jumped off the railway line.

To let the boy go past."

* * *

READING OTHERS' THOUGHTS

First of all, ask your chum to write down the number of brothers he has living, then the number of sisters and finally the number of aunts. Then tell him to write down the number of brothers he has 'double' that number 'add' three, 'multiply' by five; then 'add' the number of sisters, 'multiply' by ten, add the number of aunts and subtract 150.

He will be surprised when you announce that you will tell him the original three numbers. Ask your friend to give you the final answer to his sum. He will probably give you three figures: the left figure is the number of brothers, centre figure the number of sisters, and third and last figure the number of aunts.

* * *

HOW BIG IS THE MOON?

Compared with the giant Sun, even with the Earth, the Moon is very small, although in the sky on a bright moonlight night it looks as big and sometimes even bigger than the Sun.

The Moon's diameter is 2163 miles, and it is 6795 miles round. Its total area (the space on its surface which we could move about if we

could visit it) is only 14,660,000 square miles, or about the size of Africa and Australia together.

The space the Moon occupies is 5,300 million cubic miles, and if it were possible to put it in a scale and weigh it, we should find that it weighed 78 million million tons; or, to put it in a way that may be more easily understood, 78 followed by 18 noughts.

* * *

A QUESTION OF PROPERTY

A man having a property of Rs. 7,000 stated in his will that if his wife who was going to have a baby should give birth to a son, he should inherit two-thirds of the property and the mother the remainder. But if a girl was born, the mother should inherit two-thirds of the property and the daughter the remainder. The lady gave birth to twins—a son and a daughter. What was the portion of each?

(Answer: Son Rs. 4,000, Mother Rs. 2,000, Daughter Rs. 1,000).

* * *

BARGAIN HUNTER

Ahmad went into a chemist's shop and asked for an empty bottle. When he asked how much it cost, the chemist said:

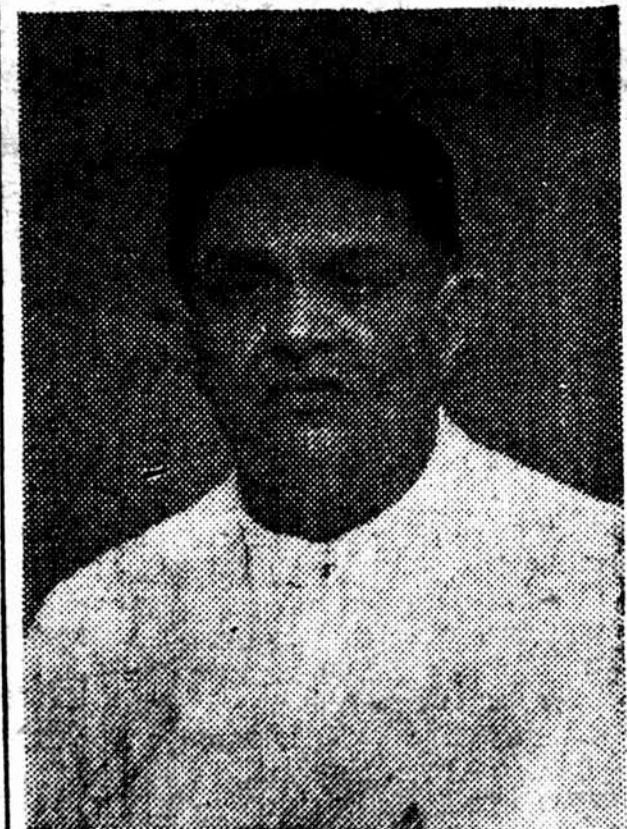
"It will be two annas as it is, but if you want anything in it, I won't charge for the bottle."

"All right," said Ahmed, "you might put a cork in it for me."

* * *

IN 1,000 YEARS

A thousand journeys round the



Dr. Vrajlal Dharamchand Menghani, who became a victim to inhumanly actions in the city recently, took great interest in the Balkan-Ji-Bari at Ghatkopar, his home-place.

Sun!

What profit when their course is run?

Will men be taller, women fairer,

Work a joy, and trouble rarer?

Will young and old ascend the sky,

And never walk when they can fly?

Will those who travel, while they roam

Be wirelessed to the sights of home?

Will Peace make fair the ways of Earth

And set men free to conquer death?

Will life be bright, and all its hours

Be gay with music, bright with flowers?

Will space be bridged, and flying cars

Tempt folk to spend week-ends in Mars?

Whate'er our hopes, whate'er our fears,

Old Earth must change in a Thousand Years!

O Time! whose instant is an age,

Write what thou wilt on our Earth's page,

But leave men Love, and leave them Tears,

To cleanse their hearts in the changing years!

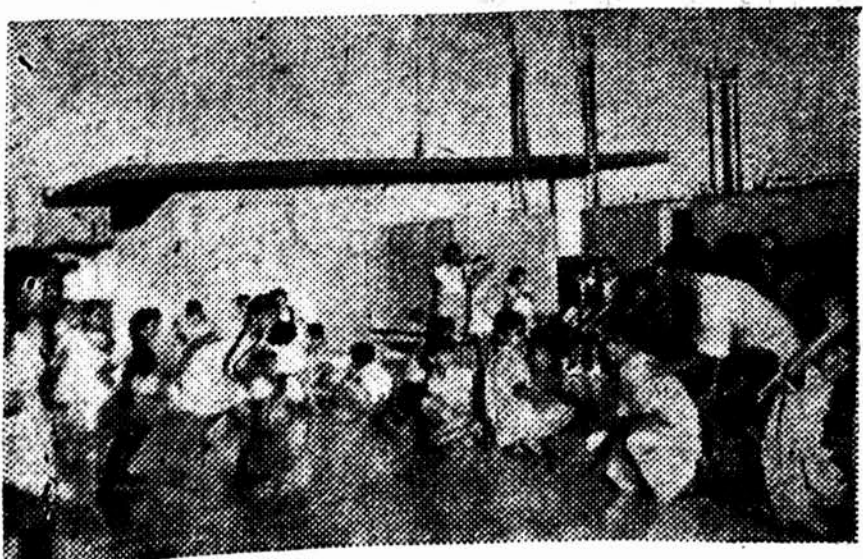
All Good Wishes from

Your loving,

Dada

"Gulistan"

Khar-Bombay 20



Tardeo North Balkan-Ji-Bari at Games (left) and at Physical Exercises (right).

What is that "renaissance" which is blatantly advertised as a mighty phenomenon by some of the self-appointed high-priests of the cultural movement?

The reply, which they would readily give and which would appeal to the credulous or uninformed people, will be that it is a superfine product of the impact of two cultures—the Indian and western. So far as art is concerned such a reply cannot be accepted as true if it is examined dispassionately and in the light of the realities of the day.

Arts Today

Art is implicit in the concept of and is regarded as an important aspect of culture. The cultural individuality and attainments of a nation are not infrequently estimated in the terms of art. The Indian art in its collective sense was a constant and distinctive characteristic of the patterns of the Indian culture in its various phases. It had enabled India, to no small extent, to secure a place of eminence in the rank of cultured nations.

What is the exact condition of the different arts which had touched a high level of development in their halcyon days? Architecture is almost crushed under the heavy weight of the monstrosities of the Marine Drive brand. Sculpture has already found its way to museums. Painting has been haphazardly singled out as a subject of revival. Industrial designs, which had made art an article of daily consumption in the olden days, have yielded considerable ground to their foreign rivals. The high technique of the North Indian music is left with a limited circle of exponents and patrons; the school, which has gained popularity as classical music, is a branch and not the whole of the latter; and it too has to struggle for its survival against the influx of lesser varieties and film-songs.

The classical dance is on the verge of losing its identity in the riot of settings, costumes and make-up and in the process of "modernisation." And the stage is rising again after its decline following the advent of the screen but under the leadership of its fastidious champions it has turned its face towards the west. The cross-section of the artistic life of modern India does not furnish any convincing evidence of a phenomenon which should be acclaimed as renaissance. Those who have found it to be reminiscent of the glorious past of the country seem to have poor understanding of Indian arts and a peculiar conception of renaissance.

Outcome Of Impact

In its true sense renaissance should be signalled by the release of the creative energy. The impact of the two cultures has on the contrary led more or less to the suppression of the creative spirit particularly in the sphere of art. It has let loose western influences which have militated against the propagation of the best and highest in art and have led insidiously to the degeneration of the artistic life of the people. The so-called modern trends are more imitative than creative in spirit. Cultural mongrelism and not renaissance should be the appropriate expression for the muddle and medley produced by them in art.

Again it is asserted by the discoverers of the phenomenon of renaissance that no such flowering of the Indian genius as is revealed to them by their discovery is known to have taken place within the period of over one thousand years. Architecture and sculpture are the concrete mediums on which the creative genius of a nation does not fail to leave a lasting impression. The so-called modern trends of both—especially the Marine Drive models—are unworthy of comparison in any way with the relics of any classical period of Indian art. The Indian genius has evidently not flowered in the sphere of art. However it is for those who hold the contrary view to point out the art which they have discovered to be renaissance in spirit.

Challenge To History

Historical facts are already there to challenge the assertion that the present age is distinguished by the flowering, after an interval of over one thousand years, of the Indian genius. India's achievements in the recent past—during a few centuries preceding the British rule—have added a brilliant chapter to her cultural history. To ignore them is to suppress deliberately the historical truth. The period of the Moghul and Ra-



Analysis Of "Renaissance"—Cross-Section Of Artistic Life—No Resurgence Of Creative Spirit—Latest Pattern Of Indian Culture—Bombay And London Exhibitions—Wanted Art Centres In India—New Lay-Out For Marine Drive

Jasthan schools was the age of the re-efflorescence of India's poetic, musical and artistic genius. If studied without any bias it should be acknowledged as the latest golden age of Indian arts and letters. The wealth of music, poetry, paintings and relics of architecture and sculpture left by it is the product of true renaissance. It enshrines the cultural synthesis which the country had achieved as a concrete reality before it lost its political freedom. Indian arts of this period—their latest phase—bear a brilliant impress of elaboration and collaboration by both the communities—Hindu and Muslim.

Is the fund of music which is available in the present times, a relic of any remote classical period of Indian

pattern, and both should be her objectives at a moment when she is aspiring to re-emerge as a politically independent and culturally distinctive nation.

Claim Of Bombay

Modern Indian art will also receive attention in the exhibition of Indian art which the Royal Academy is preparing to organise at Burlington House next winter, and one gallery is reserved for it. The confirmation of the news to this effect followed the arrival in this country of the three British experts representing the London Committee. The selection of the examples of contemporary Indian art will not be an easy procedure.

The Academy should do full justice to all the provinces. Bombay among

"A Portrait"



An exhibit at the recent exhibition of the Bombay Art Society.

By S. B. Palsikar.

arts? Is it a product of the impact of the Indian and western culture? The replies should be sought from those who are conveniently skipping over the recent past and are boasting the gloomy present as an age of renaissance. Music alone will suffice to explode the fallacious theories which are calculated to drive the wedge of communalism in culture.

Latest Pattern

In spite of the "spring-time" of her creative genius India of today has failed to create any thing in art which can stand comparison with the architectural and sculptural monuments and the high technique of music and dance of the late medieval period. It is difficult to understand why her magnificent achievements in the pre-British period are considered by some of the self-styled authorities on the Indian culture as inferior to the current architectural vagaries and puerile and spurious forms of music and dance.

India has before her the latest pattern of her national culture which should be the basic capital of any movement intended for her cultural regeneration. She should seek inspiration from the past and reject the pseudo-culture of the present age. Progress of arts and cultural synthesis are the distinctions of the same

them has established its reputation as a distinct and progressive centre of contemporary Indian art, but some recent incidents have shown that the prominence, to which it is entitled, is denied to it in the exhibitions held in and outside India. The gallery reserved for the contemporary Indian art in the forthcoming exhibition in London should not be an all-Bengal show nor should it assign a small corner to Bombay. It should display the select and representative works of the artists of this province in a conspicuous manner.

The selection of exhibits should be made by a committee of those who are conversant with the trends of Indian art in Western India and with the abilities and achievements of various artists. The Indian Committee should condescend to seek co-operation of the art-societies and leading artists of the province of Bombay and should ask them to form a committee for the purposes of selecting exhibits. The artists of Bombay ought to demand fair treatment and full representation to their province.

Examples of contemporary artistic handicrafts cannot be excluded from such an exhibition. The Central and Provincial Governments ought to insist upon the work of craftsmen being included in the plan. The British public should know that India has a tradition which her craftsmen and artists have continued in spite of

scanty encouragement from the Government.

Wanted In India

The importance of art centres is being appreciated in Britain. Nottingham is said to be the first town to have one. The Nottingham Co-operative Society has come forward with an ambitious plan and is prepared to back it financially. The Centre, which is to be housed in an eighteenth century chapel, will be under the control of an art director. Now comes the news of a plan for the transformation of the Alexandra Palace in London into a centre of entertainment, recreation and arts.

In India there is a long-felt need of the dissemination of Indian arts of the right type on a country-wide scale. The Central and Provincial Governments and States should, now, appreciate the utility of art centres and should develop such Centres in district towns and in the midst of groups of villages. Art should be made accessible to the workers in fields and factories and should not be allowed to continue as a luxury of the privileged people residing in cities.

Beautiful Marine Drive

The criticism against the architectural monstrosities of Marine Drive—against the monotony of the frontages, balconies and height of the buildings—at last seems to have drawn the attention of the authorities. Now it is realised—though too late—that the piece of land reclaimed from the sea at colossal expense should be used in such a way that it should present a more beautiful appearance. A new lay-out for the southern section of the Back Bay Reclamation has been prepared by the Public Works Department of the Government of Bombay and approved by the Standing Advisory Committee for the Back Bay Reclamation Scheme.

Apart from the lay-out, the architectural designs will count a good deal in lending a beautiful appearance to the locality. The architects should be wiser by the errors of the past. They should be guided by the principle of beauty and not merely utility in designing buildings intended for various purposes. The Marine Drive locality should be beautiful and should also be Indian in appearance. Since the lay-out prepared in 1941 was revised in 1943 perhaps in response to criticism, the Government of Bombay should formulate some standards of architecture which would be consistent with the traditions of the country.

American Women In Diplomacy

(Continued from Page 19)

served as a clerk in Peru and Chile, then as commercial attaché in Chile prior to her present appointment in 1939. The third secretary and vice consul from the United States at La Paz, Bolivia, is Miss Lora C. Bryning, who previously was clerk in the embassy in Mexico City.

No Discrimination In F. S. Selection

There seems no specific reason for this noticeably small percentage of women in diplomatic service of the United States other than that they have not yet been overzealous in choosing the field as a career. The United States Government is receptive in its attitude toward qualified women for the Foreign Service as no discrimination is exercised in their appointments. Neither do they enjoy special considerations. All Foreign Service examinations are open to qualified women candidates and are the same as those taken by men seeking foreign posts.

But, aside from the appointment of women as Foreign Service Officers, the State Department now includes women in its foreign cultural relations posts under its newly inaugurated programme through the Office of International Information and Cultural Affairs. And approximately two-thirds of the 2,600 American clerical employees in American embassies are women.

Generally, American women, in their choice of profession and outside activities, are demonstrating a keener interest in world affairs and international relations. Present indications are that careers in the Foreign Service of the United States Government will hold greater appeal for women in the next quarter of a century than in the past one.

The LAST PAGE

Conducted by
CHRONICLER

LAHORE.

I have a tower-like room on top of my hotel, with windows overlooking the Mall.

Now the Mall Road is to Lahore what the Marine Drive or, rather, the whole Fort area is to Bombay, or the Marina to Madras, the Chowringhee to Calcutta, or the Connaught Place to New Delhi.

The Mall is the centre (or, rather, the central artery, for a road several miles long cannot be the centre of anything) of the fashionable life of Lahore. The big glittering stores and shops, the banks and the business houses, the drapers' establishments and the swankier tailoring houses, the bars and restaurants, bookstalls and beauty saloons, are all situated along the Mall.

For the whole day and, particularly in the evening, the Mall presents a colourful fashion parade. All the wealth and beauty of the Panjab can be seen passing along this road. Silk saris and brocade shalwars, Saville Row suits and the white starched turbans of the feudal aristocracy, perfectly groomed students of both sexes. Laughter and perfume are wafted in the air as limousines whiz past each other.

Comic Opera Revolution?

Put for nearly a month now, the Mall presents a different spectacle every evening. Towards sundown a procession (which, because of lack of any marks of discipline, looks like several processions) arrives from the side of the city proper, shouting slogans against the Ministry and Premier Khizar, in defiance of the Public Safety Ordinance which prohibits even an assembly of five persons. The procession is disorderly but entirely peaceful and non-violent but before it can reach its objective—the Assembly Chamber, the Government House and the Premier's residence—it is stopped by a triple line of policemen blocking the road. Invariably it happens in front of our hotel. A dozen or two dozen volunteers who are already garlanded for the occasion offer themselves for arrest and are fairly good naturedly handled by the Police, dumped into vans and driven some miles out of the city and released there to tramp back home in the dark and cold night. Very few are actually tried or imprisoned. And thus the daily routine of protest comes to an end and, still shouting Pakistan and League slogans, the crowd retreats and melts away.

It looks somewhat like a comic opera affair, played against the patently artificial backdrop of the fashionable Mall. I know of cases where young "society ladies" have driven in their limousines straight to a fashionable hotel after participating in such a procession. At least one local poet and intellectual, immediately after shouting some slogans right in the middle of the crowd, was seen rushing into a nearby bar to have a few "quick ones"! It is the same sort of thing that used to happen in the Congress some years ago (and, to some extent, still happens) which only proves that the Muslims under the banner of the League are still passing through the phase of bourgeois nationalism, only in this case it is coloured by a fanatical faith in the illusory ideal of Pakistan.

Complete Cross-Section

Who are the people who participate in such processions? As I type these lines, I can look down from my window and see the assorted types in the crowd that is shouting slogans ranging from "Allah O Akbar" to "Down with Union Jack—Up with the League Flag." There are students and shopkeepers, clerk types and "Maulavi" types, domestic servants and petty aristocrats. Turbans, felt hats, fez caps and Jinnah caps, bare heads, beards, clean-shaven cheeks, serge suits, shalwars, tehmads, lungis. Old men, young men, just boys. Educated men and illiterates. Oxford ac-

cents and colloquial Panjabi, a language peculiarly rich in abusive phraseology. Here is undoubtedly a complete cross-section of the Muslim population of Lahore.

And far from sophisticated Lahore, in other towns and villages of the Panjab, the League movement of protest against the Khizar ministry is taking an even more dynamic and, one might say, revolutionary turn. Crowds are besieging jails, marching up to court houses, stopping trains and cutting off communications. The Panjabi Muslim is undoubtedly stirred.

There is much to amuse one and much to repel one in this movement. In some respects it is too naive an imitation of the Congress civil disobedience movements. In other respects it is pathetically unorganized. Its processions are often little better than mobs, so much so that you may find a thousand people shouting half a dozen different slogans simultaneously. Some of these slogans are too vulgar and filthy to be mentioned here, and the abuses against Khizar shouted loudly in the streets have put the movement on a very low moral level. Again there are other slogans which aim not merely at popularising the modern political concept of Pakistan but at re-infusing in the Muslims an aggressive, chauvinistic and fanatical spirit. And if you observe the frenzy which grips people as they shout these slogans, as I am observing right at this moment, you begin to shudder at the possible consequences of a movement which is so dangerous because of its vitality and unquestioned popularity.

Make no mistake about it. The League movement in the Panjab is definitely popular among the Muslims. It is not waning, as the Government communicates try to point out, though the enthusiasm of its demonstrations is liable to fluctuate, as in any other political agitation.

Also, in the context of anti-imperialism, one must concede that (in spite of most of the League leaders) this movement HAS developed and is developing a distinct anti-imperialist character, not to the same extent that some of my Communist friends within the League would have me believe, but discernible nevertheless.

The movement, when it started, was not directed against imperialism. It was not started for the achievement of independence. It was not even started for the attainment of Pakistan. Nor was it really concerned with the basic question of civil liberties, except inasmuch as the Leaguers would like to have complete liberty to propagate their Pakistan ideology in a jingoistic manner.

But a peculiar combination of circumstances has brought the Muslim League in the Panjab in opposition to the imperialist bureaucracy and its henchmen.

"Unholy" Coalition

To get a picture of the Panjab in its correct perspective one must know something about the odd "Coalition" ministry that is supposed to rule over this province. And that requires a brief excursion into the history of the recent past.

The party position in the Panjab after the 1937 elections was as follows: UNIONISTS.....112, CONGRESS 35, LEAGUE.....Nil (Two who were elected on the League ticket later joined the Unionists).

The Unionist Party, let it be made clear, is the party of big landlords—Muslim, Hindu and Sikh—which is traditionally loyal to the British. It represents the most "loyalist" Panjabis, the recruiting agents, the "hazoor-ka-ghulam" type of servile toadies of imperialism on which the British army of occupation has been depending for recruits for so long.

It was with this party and its leader, Sir Sikander Hyat Khan, that Mr. Jinnah entered into a pact in 1938, by virtue of which the Unionist Muslims were to support the League in all-India matters, while the League was to support the Unionists in the Panjab. (That was the time when all the big guns of today's Panjab League were 'ipso facto'ukka Unionists, collaborators of imperialism in putting down the Congress in 1942). At any rate, the League made much of Sir Sikander and he was always presented on the League platform as Sher-e-Panjab.

In 1943 Sir Sikander (who was top man both among Unionists and Leaguers, and a protégé of the British Raj) died. And in 1944 the League-Unionist clash occurred mainly on personal grounds of rivalry and jealousy. The old "loyalist" Unionist-Leaguers became the new apostles of

Pakistan, with their eyes fixed on the nearer objective of the Ministry.

During the last election, however, the Muslim League in the Panjab came very near to becoming a mass organization of Muslims. The Unionists suffered a crushing defeat at the polls. And the party position emerged as follows: LEAGUE 79, CONGRESS 53 (with the support of 10 additional Sikhs), AKALIS 23, UNIONISTS 13 (9 Muslims and 4 Hindus).

Due to this even balance of League and non-League groups, there started a game of power politics in which all possible coalitions were discussed and tried for. The uncompromising anti-Congress attitude of Mr. Jinnah, however, had rendered a Congress-League coalition out of question, though some Congressmen and even some Leaguers in the Panjab did hope and even try for it. And so an amazing (one might call it "unholy") alliance was formed between the Congress, Akalis and Unionists, under the leadership of Malik Khizar Hyat Khan Tiwana who became Premier. So the Premiership and two more ministries went to the smallest party (the Unionists), while Congress (with overwhelming majority in the coalition) was content to have two, and one went to an Akali.

The Congress is still the junior partner in this coalition ministry which retains the reactionary character of its predecessor.

Arch Loyalist

The Prime Minister is an arch loyalist, a trusted henchman of imperialism, the same man who put Congressmen into prison and whose police subjected some of them to tortures. He is 40, barely educated (Matric from Chiefs College), has the temperament and background of the backward feudal aristocracy, possesses vast tracts of land given to his forefathers as a reward for aiding a foreign power, and his political affiliations and inclinations have always been not only reactionary but anti-national. His two other Unionist colleagues are Qazilbash, a gay young old-style aristocrat, and Burk, a lawyer who was elected on League ticket and then marched into the Unionist camp to get a Ministership. The Congress nominees are Bhimsen Sachhar, a big businessman and Insurance magnate, who once hit the headlines when he defied a prohibitory order issued by the same Khizar and appeared in the Assembly Chamber, and Lahiri Singh, a Hindu Jat and landlord, who once remarked, "We don't need any tenancy legislation in the Panjab because there are no tenants here." In mediocrity this Ministry is hard to beat.

But it is not only mediocre. Its record is full of anti-national actions taken against Communists, Congress Socialists, even plain Congressmen. Though there are two Congressmen in it, it rules exactly as in the days of the Unionist Raj which really means the Governor Raj.

Since coming to the Panjab I have come to believe that it is not only calamitous but scandalous that the Panjab Congress, with its revolutionary traditions, should stoop to work in harmony with such notorious loyalists as Khizar and his miserable little group of thirteen. And the Congressmen in the Ministry are not only working WITH Khizar but UNDER Khizar which means under the

Governor! There is no trace of the Congress ideology in anything that the Panjab Government has done so far and the Congress Ministers seem to be mere figure-heads.

I know the unfortunate circumstances and the odd quirks of democracy that brought about this misalliance between the Congress and Unionists. It was to prevent the League from consolidating its hold that the Panjab Congress suffered this unholy and undignified alliance with Khizar. Viewed purely constitutionally they were right. But in the context of the larger struggle for freedom they were wrong to associate with agents of imperialism. If the League was unreasonable (as undoubtedly it was) they should have stood apart from ministry-making, rather than place their 63 votes at the disposal of a reactionary Premier. That would have perhaps thrown the League and Unionists together and exposed the reactionary character of the bulk of the League leadership.

Legally speaking the Panjab is being ruled by a constitutionally elected coalition ministry. But it is apparent that at least the Premier commands not the slightest respect among any section of the population. When I hear him abused in filthy language openly in the streets of Lahore I feel sorry for him and indignant with the Leaguers who encourage this sort of goonda language to be used for their opponents, but I know that he must be the most unpopular man in the Panjab today.

It is a good thing (historically speaking) that the Governor stands behind Khizar. For, inevitably and happily, some of the popular anger and indignation against Khizar is also being deflected in the direction of the Bureaucracy. I know that this is only partly accidental. In the ranks of the Leaguers there are a few Communists, a few men of comparative patriotic integrity like Mian Iftikharuddin and a few intellectuals who have drifted into the League camp because they could not swim against the tide of communalism, who are consciously trying to give this movement a more anti-imperialist and less communal colour.

Therein lies, in my opinion, the promise of much good not only for the Panjab, but the whole of India. The good sense both of the Muslims and Hindus of the Panjab has so far prevented the movement from developing into communal strife. This hopeful but negative aspect can further be utilized for a more positive purpose of creating unity. Today at last in one province the League HAS been forced by the logic of circumstances to oppose and agitate against the Bureaucracy in a manner taught by the Congress. For the first time the Leaguers are shouting, "Down With Union Jack." I believe that if honest hearts and intelligent minds are applied to it, this situation can be moulded into the pattern of unity. Not a paper unity between the Congress and League for joint administration of the country under the aegis of the Empire, but a fighting unity between the common Hindus and Muslims on the basis of their common disgust with imperialism, and their common desire to be free from the foreign yoke—a desire which the League Muslims are at last learning to share!

(Next Week: Who Leads The League in Panjab?)

WINTER'S ICY GROUP AT MOORSIDE, NEAR OLDHAM



A very common scene in the North of England, is this huge snowdrift, in front of a public house, at Moorside, near Oldham.

"Patter"

'BUTTER'

By Asude

You think you can't get any fun out of such a stuff as "butter"? Well, you are in error, as usual.

Now, give me a word in three letters to mean "butter", will you? That was the poser which kept me awake till 12 past meridian last night. I couldn't get the word. You take your time over it and see... Word in three letters to mean butter. It is not for nothing they call the game "Cross-words." I never thought I knew so many cross words till I became one of its addicts. Golf has nothing to it to teach you language.

Well, have you got it yet?....No, it is not "Ghi", nor "Oil". Butter is neither. But I have the solution. What happened was that my noise in trying to get the word woke up my son. Boy aged twelve. He heard my trouble, took three minutes in thinking, and then spat out the word: "RAM". And then he went back to bed.

What? The trouble with you people is that you cannot think of butter without trying to eat it. But did you ever consider that a "butter" is one who butts? A "Ram" is a sheep, a butt-er. It butts on you, into you, if you are not watching.

I took the "butter" cue because it drives my point home two ways, the point I am going to make now. It shows that a boy of twelve can do whilst you are heading for a seizure over a simple problem. It also shows what utter duffers certain butters prove to be when they try to improve their boys of twelve. I am alluding to those intrepid fathers who try

to do their son's lessons. Particularly, lesson in Arithmetic.

It is an old disease, I concede. Almost all normal fathers come hopeless croppers when they butt into their children's lessons. As a matter of fact, most of the brats know a lot more than is good for them. We know all that. But you do not know what dangers this butting-in may lead you to. I am giving you a classic case.

It is the saga of a long-suffering kid who had not the guts to declare open revolt when the father insisted on teaching him Arithmetic. Too much of a "gentleman", this boy. The result was that every evening, when the father returned home from office and the boy from his school, the former would summon the boy to his presence and "help" him with his Arithmetic.

Somehow, the boy found a sympathetic soul in me and poured out the following story. I give it in his own words.

"I told father not to trouble but he wouldn't listen. He said that it was his duty to help me. So I brought the sums to him. The very first sum which I showed to him threw him into a fit. It was a sum in which there was a cask containing 16 gallons of wine. Father said that it was an immoral sum and I must not think of doing it. You see, father is a tetotaler.

"The next sum he took up was about a monkey. A monkey which went up and down a greased pole. We were given the speeds of his going up and coming down, and also the length of the pole. The question set by my teacher was, how long would the

monkey take to reach top of the pole. "My father said that the Arithmetic teacher was a lunatic. He ought to have known that no monkey would agree to climb up a pole which he knew was greased. He would also know that even if he did succeed in reaching the top, it would be no comfortable place for him to sit on. Any monkey would know that. Only the teacher did not. It was an absurd proposition and I must not think of touching it.

"Real trouble started when father tried to do the sums not by actually working them out on paper but by what he called 'Practical Arithmetic.' There was a sum about a clock. At what time will the hands of the clock coincide between 8 and 9 o'clock if they go at such-and-such speed? He got a clock and ruined it by turning the hands to the speed given, and then he had to get a watch repairer to put it right. It cost him Ten Rupees.

"There was a sum in cisterns. A cistern was full of water and had one inlet and several outlets. It became empty in so many hours when the inlet and eight outlets were opened, and in so many hours when the inlet and ten outlets were opened. How much time would it take if the inlet and twelve outlets were opened, all at the same time?

"He got a cement cistern made for the sum, with one inlet and twelve outlets. And he made the water run, with the inlet and outlets all open. And still he did not get the correct answer. At least, that is what the teacher told me next day. When I repeated it to my father, he tore my exercise-book to shreds. He said that the teacher was a wicked man.

"It was not till he was put under arrest that father stopped helping me. I will tell you how that happened.

"My teacher had set a sum which ran like this. Two men start to go round Connaught Place from a certain point. Presuming the course to measure a mile and a half, and the speed of one is four miles per hour and of the other 5½ miles per hour, when will they meet at the starting place.

"Father took me to Connaught Place at about midnight and made



...After we had gone two rounds, father was arrested by the constable on night duty. He said that nobody was allowed to run round Connaught Place at midnight. Father tried to explain that he was doing a sum in arithmetic but the man wouldn't listen....

me start running at 5½ miles per hour whilst he himself ran at 4 miles per hour. After we had gone two rounds, father was arrested by the constable on night duty. He said that nobody was allowed to run round Connaught Place at midnight. Father tried to explain that he was doing a sum in arithmetic but the man wouldn't listen. Father had to spend the night at the thana.

"Next morning when he was released, he rushed straight to my school and called out my Mathematic teacher. Father wanted to fight him but my teacher was a much bigger man and so father told him that he was going to bring a damage suit against him for harassment and mental distress."

Comments will sound like bathos after that recital. If you are a father, you will draw your own moral. Personally, I think that it is only the silly butters who butt in where the little angels of twelve fear to tread.



The trouble with most you people is that you cannot think of butter without trying to eat it. But will you ever consider that butter is one who butts?

Inquilab Zindabad

(Continued from Page 2)

Hot shame, a violent resentment against his mocking fortune were all he could feel. Starting weakly up, he tottered about and stumbled in the half-light of the small hours of that fatal night, on a warm human body. He peered into, its face and found that it was a sweet woman's. She was a mother too, holding a dead baby in her arms, pressed to her bosom. The sweet face of a mother, a dying mother, no, a dead mother! Dead! Dead! A dead mother with a dead child. How many more like this? Oh, how many? he murmured to himself.

He remembered the woman he loved, the woman her parents would not allow him to marry. She had married. Probably she had a baby. Probably she too was on her way to her husband in that accursed train. He had murdered the woman he loved. A murderer, just a cheap, common murderer; that was what he was.

Suddenly his head was clear; he had made up his mind. Justice. He would see that justice was done, he would avenge the martyred innocents. With great determined strides, he left the Place and walked towards the city. The newspapers shrieked the story. Train derailed. Casualties exceed five

hundred. He wanted to close his ears. He wished he were deaf. And blind. Night, the eternal night. He longed for it as he had never longed before.

The street was deserted his anxious eyes could see no strayed reveller sauntering. He was cautious, he was sane. With cat-like agility he clambered up the transformer post. Towards the Light, for his night was ended. The Light that would see all, that would understand all, that would forgive all. Light.

He laughed at the red face of Danger grinning white from its bed of red painted plate. Twenty thousand volts sniggered twenty thousand times at him. But could they prevent him from reaching for the Light?

Up, up. Safe in haven at last. With outstretched arms he embraced the network of wires that were singing the Song of the Light, and flung his feet out. A point of radiance that began at his palms trickled through his veins until he was bathed in the light, limp, brittle after ecstasy.

The night wind sang an aeolian dirge through the sighing wires, caressing the limp mass of cinder that was the rioter. The Light had understood, the Light had forgiven.

CHILDREN RUN THIS "TOWN"!

(Continued from Page 24)

Perhaps never before had children learned arithmetic not only in class but by keeping their own store, or negotiating loans on property at their own bank, with its walls of khotty pine and gilded teller's grilles. In their own post office they learned to regard geography not as a classroom catalogue of hard-to-spell names but as colourful descriptions of countries where lived their French, Belgian, English or Mexican correspondents whose problems and interests were like their own, with just enough difference to make them fascinating friends. Long, gossip letters and souvenirs from distant Eskimo settlements and South Sea Island villages find their way to the little post office, which Mrs. Fuller considers the center "of tolerance and warmth...real friendship and world understanding".

In the past decade, Blochman City has become a kind of educational Mecca for teachers and students of teaching technique. All these observers find especially remarkable the high scholastic standards maintained by the junior citizens, the complete absence of juvenile delinquency problems, and the successful transfer-of-training to jobs in the business and professional fields.

The boy who was Blochman City's first grocer now owns his own market

in Santa Maria, California, while his two assistants are in similar establishments in other towns. Some of the girls who directed the Blochman Health Center are now registered nurses in full-size hospitals. The first bank cashier of Blochman is now a successful banker in a near-by city. Blochman's first mayor is operating his own bookstore. Many an early graduate credits the smooth functioning of her home to housekeeping practice in Blochman City's model homes.

Visitors view all this successful activity with pleased wonder, and dozens of letters from State officials, governors of other States, well-known writers and educators call it "a great idea." Many ask for more information, and the children write industrious and informative replies. Mrs. Fuller, supremely happy in her chosen work, sees in these fledgling citizens of a peaceful, tolerant and busy community and genuine essence of international peace.

* * *

A BALANCING FEAT

Ask your chum to try this. He must shut his eyes very tightly, place his feet side by side, and touching, and also press his knees together.

Then he must see how long he can stand perfectly still without swaying.

A Study In Patience



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on 21 April, 2017

'A great idea' and a worthy precedent in modern education.

If pleasure in learning and successful adjustment in real life are any test, Blochman City, California, has established a brilliantly successful precedent in modern education. Its teacher and founder, Mrs. Bina Fuller, justifies her methods by quoting noted United States educator John Dewey's dictum that school should be life itself. "All I have done," she says, "is to crystalize his philosophy with something you can see and feel."

The fruit of the experiment begun 15 years ago is a town in miniature—a children's city. Located off the beaten path, at the edge of a forest near the town of Santa Maria, about 100 miles north of Los Angeles, Blochman City has an area of only 20,000 square feet. But within that compact sphere it is perfect and complete, with conventional though diminutive streets, houses and functions: post office, bank, library, museum, newspaper, chamber of commerce, tourist and information bureau, grocery, florist, even a park with trees, hedges, lawns and a lake.

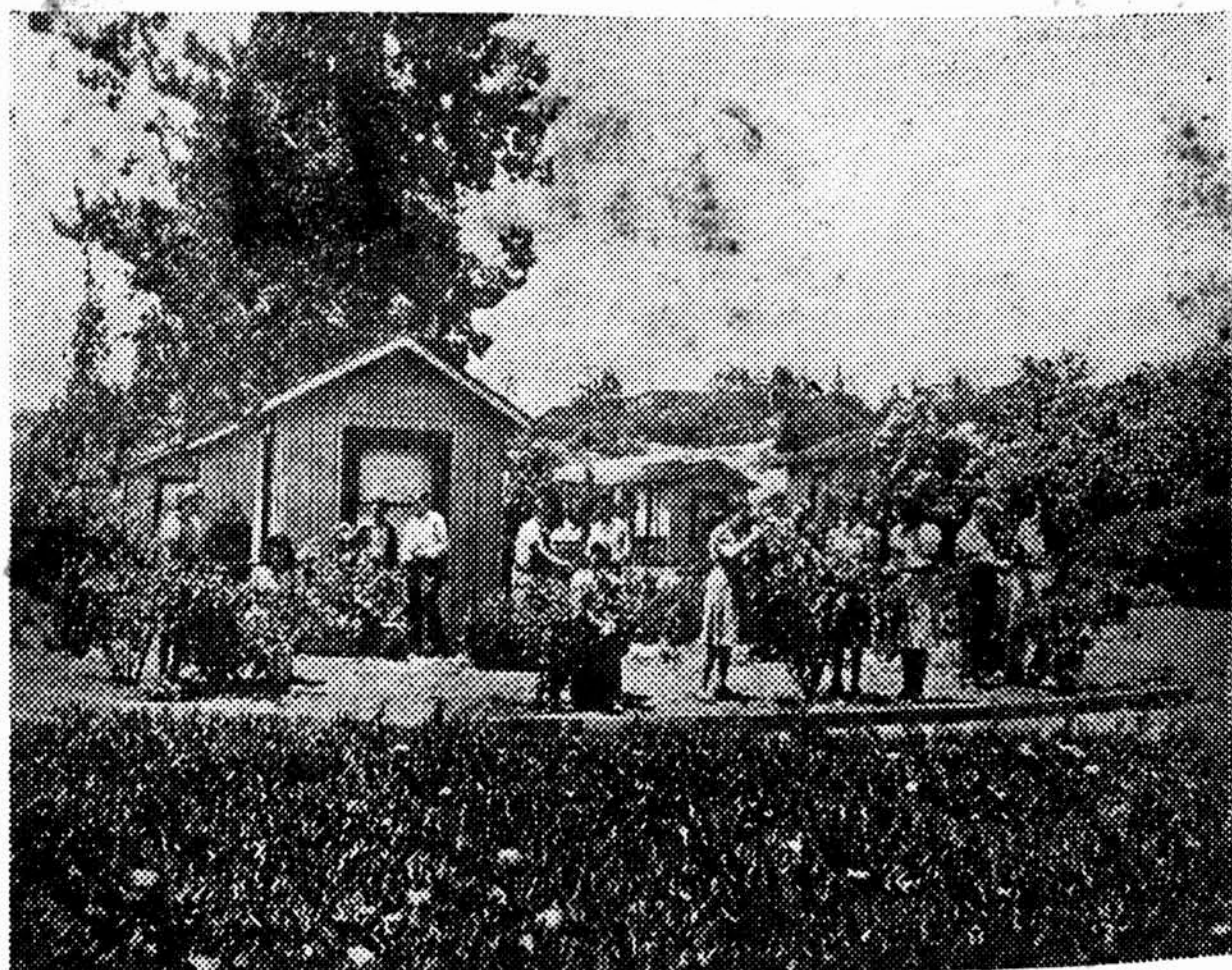
Children run the town, elect a mayor and a city council; issue special currency used for salaries for maintaining the bank and store; learn first aid and prescribe for simple ailments at their own hospital; learn and prac-

tice homemaking, merchandising, bookkeeping, carpentry, farming and a dozen other useful occupations in the warm pleasant congeniality of their own town built and equipped for their own needs and tastes.

For many years, with the sympathy of the born teacher, Mrs. Fuller had observed the efforts of children to adjust to what was to them a dull and lifeless school routine. She had seen too, their joyous and vigorous play—building houses; playing store, bank, or train; nursing or gardening. The solution appeared natural and inevitable; to be attractive and successful the school must give children "an earlier start at being grown-up."

Her chance to experiment came with the establishment of Blochman School District—a small two-room schoolhouse crowded with the children of California oil workers. From small beginnings—a corner counter marked "Store", a wooden grille marked "Bank"—Mrs. Fuller led the enthusiastic pupils toward her cherished plan, building of an entire small-scale town.

The children worked with a will. The boys drew blueprints. The girls designed interiors. All wrote letters to business firms soliciting needed mate-



The school at Blochman City, California, on the west coast of the United States, has established a successful precedent in modern education. Its teacher and founder, Mrs. Bina Fuller, found her inspiration in John Dewey's belief that school should be a reflection of life itself and proceeded to put it into practice. As a result, the school has become a town in miniature with streets, houses and public buildings. This photograph shows some of the diminutive structure surrounded by well-kept shrubbery.

rials—and the unusual requests met with generous answers. The president of the oil company donated the land. Other enterprises sent sand, gravel, lumber, cement and paint. Many were generous with professional and technical advice. Some, like the president of the oil company, joined in welding hammer and saw.

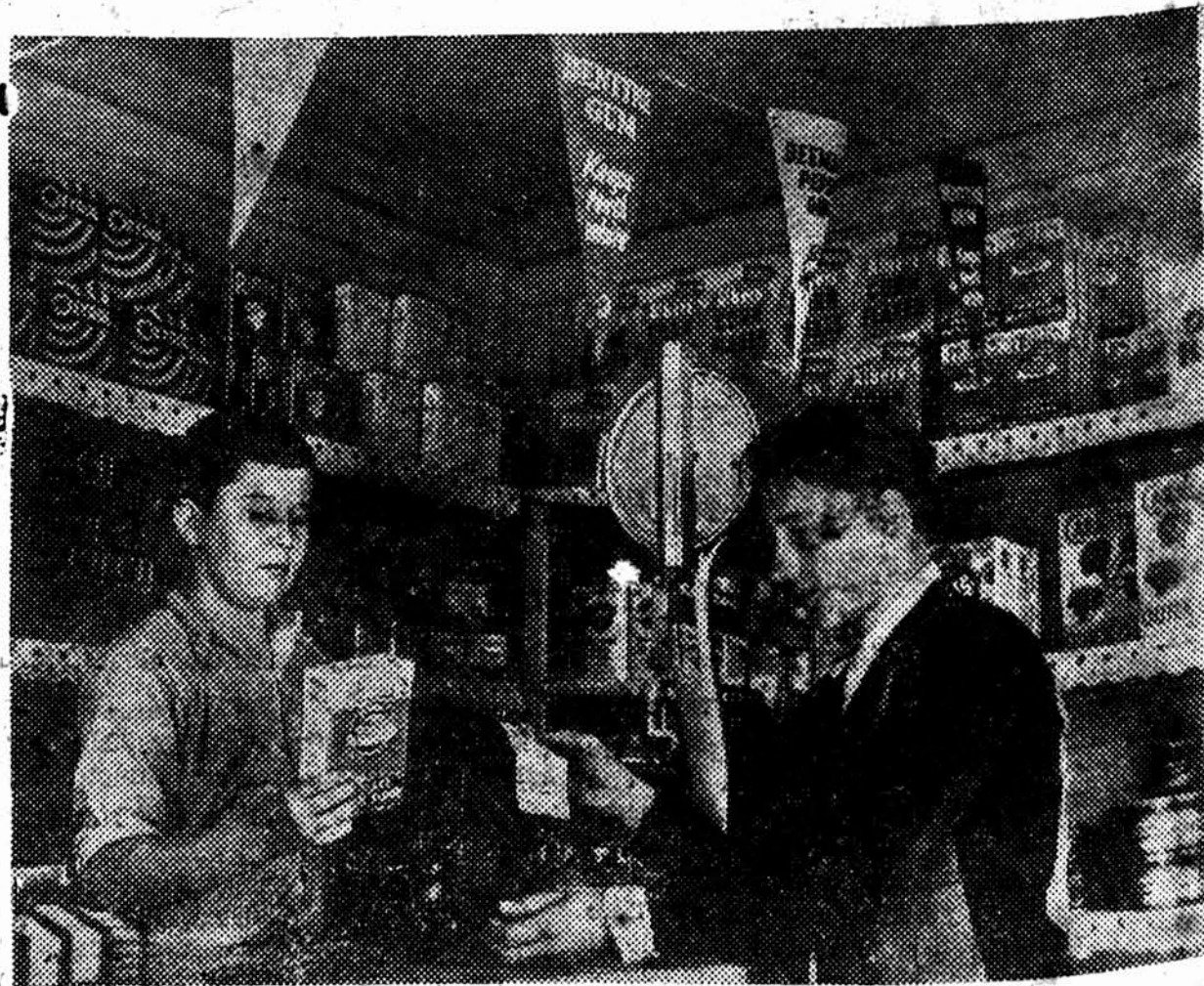
LEARNING AS AN EXCITING ADVENTURE

Both teacher and pupils saw learning unfold as an exciting adventure. (Continued on Page 23)

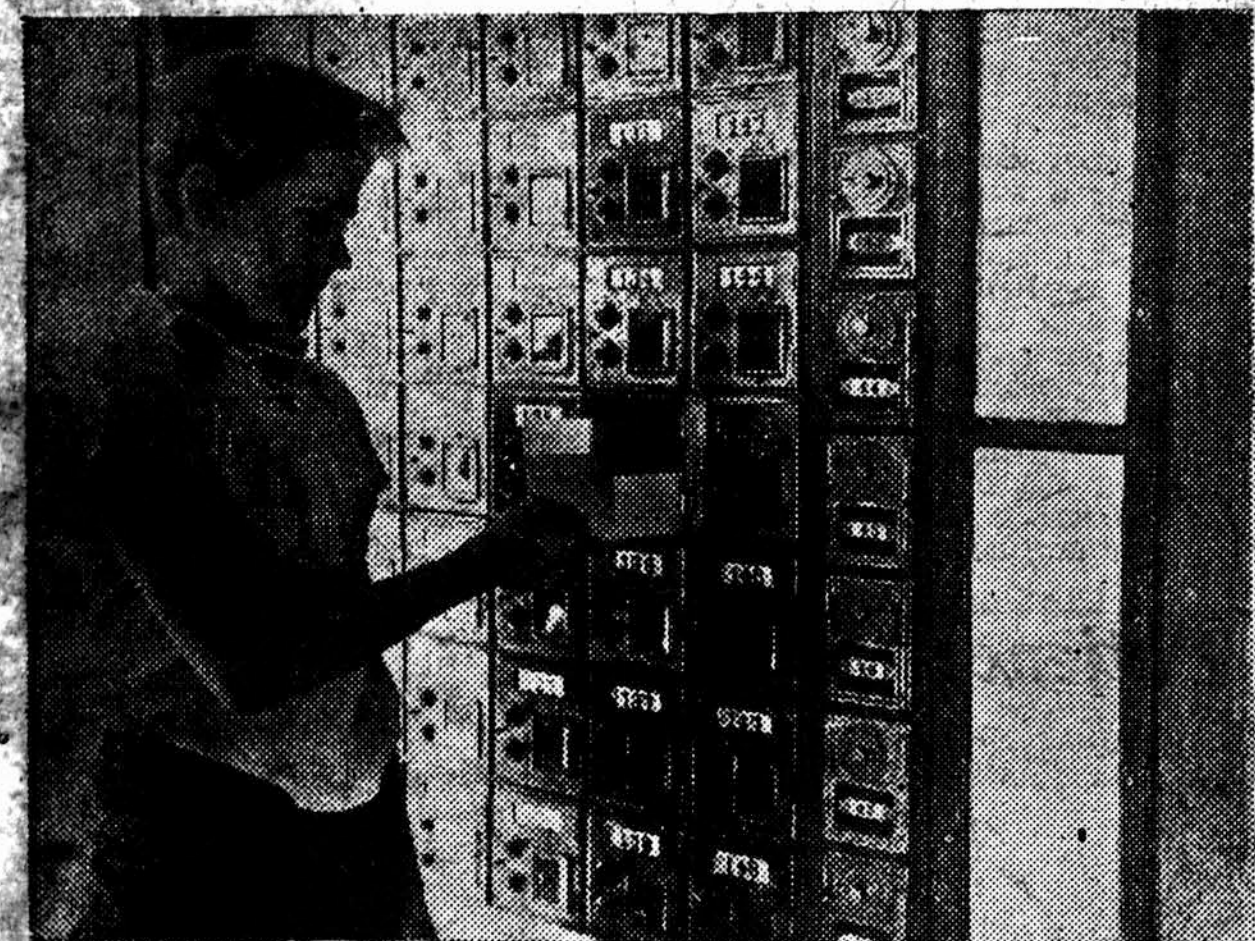
CHILDREN RUN THIS 'TOWN'!



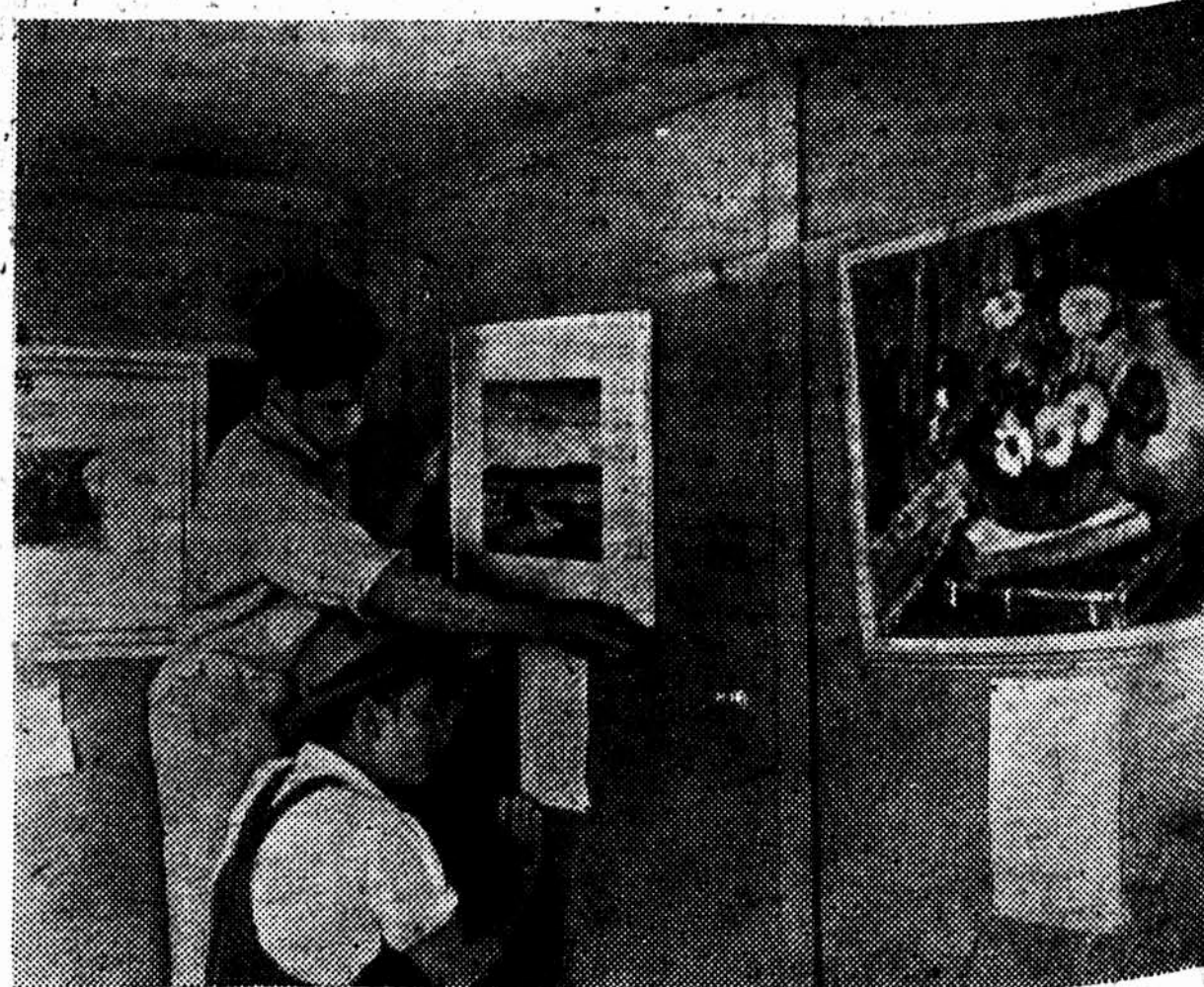
The children and their participation in practical activities, such as banking and shop-keeping, gives them a stronger interest in current events than any classroom discussion could. Here two boys visit the Information Center to see recent periodicals and displays.



The school has a remarkable record for the successful placement of its graduates. The model store, where arithmetic loses its classroom dullness, has already produced three independent grocery owners. Here one of the students makes a purchase, under the community's own currency.



A popular activity is the operation of the miniature post-office. In this way, the students learn to regard geography as the study of the places where their correspondents live, and develop, in the words of Mrs. Bina Fuller, their teacher, "real friendship and world understanding." In this photograph, one of the students is taking his mail from a locked post-office box.



This miniature town, includes among its various models, not only a bank, store, and post-office, but a library, museum, and art gallery as well. Here students hang an exhibition of paintings, loaned by one of the many well-wishers of the educational experiment.